

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والرأي

TASS rejects U.S. charges

MOSCOW (AP) — The official Soviet news agency TASS on Saturday rebuffed charges in a White House report that Moscow violates arms control treaties and branded the document "another anti-Soviet falsehood." TASS said the administration of President Ronald Reagan had no facts to back its accusations that the Soviets violated the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 and other arms control accords. "Their charges against the Soviet Union have been woven out of thin air," TASS said. The agency said the report issued Friday accused the Soviets of violating international accords on chemical and bacteriological weapons, but noted that there have been no confirmed chemical attacks in Laos, Kampuchea, or Afghanistan. "All the other charges made in the report are just as unfounded and far-fetched. There is not a single hard, confirmed fact in the whole report," said TASS (See earlier story on page 8).

Kyprianou faces political crisis

NICOSIA (AP) — Cyprus President Syros Kyprianou was challenged to resign by the island's main right wing party Saturday, a move that plunged the island into its worst political crisis in the past 10 years. The pro-Western Democratic Rally (DYSY) joined the pro-Moscow Communist Party "Akef" in blaming Mr. Kyprianou for the breakdown of last month's U.N.-sponsored summit meeting with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş for a settlement of the problem of the war-divided island. DYSY and Akef won 33 and 34 per cent respectively of the vote in the 1981 parliamentary election, compared to the 18 per cent gained by Mr. Kyprianou's centrist Democratic Party. "President Kyprianou must finally realise that the Cyprus problem and its settlement does not constitute a personal issue for him, they are of concern to the whole people of Cyprus," said a lengthy statement by DYSY.

Volume 10 Number 2785

AMMAN, SUNDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1985, JUMADA AL OOLA 12, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King receives Sudanese message

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Sudanese President Jafar Numeri. The message was delivered by Sudanese presidential envoy Ahmad Mohammad Diab.

Royal Decree approves new law

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Saturday approving the amended Passport Law. Both Houses of Parliament approved the amendment in January.

Rains expected until noon today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The weather will remain cold and cloudy to partly cloudy Sunday with scattered rains in all parts of the Kingdom, the meteorology department said Saturday. Spokesman Mohammad Al Batayneh said the effect of a cold mass and a deep depression will decrease gradually as from the Sunday afternoon.

Fuel shortage hits Khartoum schools

KHARTOUM (AP) — All schools in the Sudanese capital Khartoum will close down indefinitely as of Sunday because of lack of transportation caused by a critical fuel shortage, the official Sudan News Agency said Saturday. The agency quoted an unidentified government education spokesman as saying that the decision will affect all levels of government, community and private schools.

Abu Ghazala to visit U.S.

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Defence Minister Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said Saturday he will begin a 10-day visit to the United States next week for talks on military cooperation between Cairo and Washington. Field-Marshal Abu Ghazala told reporters he would discuss prospects of more U.S. help for Egypt's arms industry. Defence sources said he was expected to fly to Washington on Thursday and was scheduled to meet Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Saudi defence chief meets Zia

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, minister for defence and aviation of Saudi Arabia, met Saturday with President Gen. Mohammad Zia ul Haq, but officials declined to say what they discussed. Informal sources, however, said the security situation of the region and the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, across Pakistan's western border, were discussed. Saudi Prince Khalid bin Abdullah accompanied the Saudi defence minister.

Hussein inaugurates Muta University Education system should aim at meeting national requirements, King says

KARAK (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday called for intensified efforts to develop high education in Jordan in quantity as well as quality and said that the education system should be suited to meet the needs of development and serve the country's modernisation requirements.

King Hussein, who was giving an inaugural speech at the opening of Muta University near here, said that relations between human and material resources required for development should be enhanced and that all institutions' educational policies should be streamlined in accordance with Jordan's requirements.

Enhancing the relationship between resources, King Hussein said, entails a number of issues, at the top of which comes training in computer science and its application in the maximum possible number of fields and developing administrative capabilities.

The King also stressed the need for teaching modern administration as one of the most important requirements of study at the university.

Speaking about education in general and higher education in particular, King Hussein pointed out two facts which prompt people in Jordan to pursue their education. The first is pertaining to the requirements of the transitional period, which links the past to the future, while the second is relevant to Jordan itself, whose natural resources are very limited, he said.

The changes and progress entailed by economical, social and technological changes in this

to all those who participated in its activities during the various stages of its establishment."

King Hussein said: "We pin great hopes that the university will supply the community with young leaderships and it will be an institution where military and academic qualifications integrate in accordance with an academic programme and a military one drawn up according to latest systems."

"The progress and advancement of countries can not be achieved except through their abilities to comprehend science and knowledge and through researches and experiments and following scientific methods", King Hussein added.

Attending the inauguration ceremony were Prime Minister Ahmad Obaidat. Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mihalayn, cabinet members, the governor of Karak, Upper and Lower House members, members of the Royal Commission of Muta University, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Jordan and a number of military and civil officials.

Following the inauguration ceremony, King Hussein toured the various sections of the university. Muta University, established in 1981, moved to its own campus last October. Its current 330 students are all army and police officers, but it will eventually accommodate 3,000 students.

It is the first university of its kind in the Middle East, combining military sciences with Arabic and English language, humanities, physics, chemistry and engineering.

The two other universities are the Jordan University in Amman and Yarmouk University in Irbid.

Sabah meets Assad amid reports of moves to end Gulf war, Syria-PLO rift

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad Saturday amid reports that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have initiated new contacts with Syria to arrange an end to the 52-month-old Iran-Iraq war and patch up differences between Mr. Assad and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Sheikh Sabah was to meet Mr. Assad together with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal but the latter failed to arrive in the Syrian capital because of "lengthy talks", he was conducting in Baghdad, according to Saudi embassy officials in Damascus.

No details were available on the

Kuwaiti minister's talks with Mr. Assad, but Kuwaiti officials said the Gulf war and Arafat-Assad differences were major topics for the discussion.

The Kuwaiti officials, quoted by the Associated Press also said that Sheikh Sabah was carrying a message from the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, to Mr. Assad.

The officials said that Sheikh Sabah was to join efforts in Damascus with Prince Saud to talk Mr. Assad into using his good relations with the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to end the Gulf war.

The two foreign ministers were acting on behalf of the seven-man Arab League peace committee which met in Baghdad last month

to explore avenues of peace.

The committee groups the foreign ministers of Jordan, North Yemen, Tunisia, Morocco, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and is led by Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi.

The same sources said that Prince Saud and Sheikh Sabah were to proceed from Damascus to a number of other unspecified Arab capitals to hasten preparations for the long-delayed pan-Arab summit conference.

Sheikh Sabah told reporters after arriving in Damascus that he would relay a message from Gulf leaders about "dangers threatening the Arab Nation" and discuss the need to unify the Arab stance "against the common enemy of the Arabs."

Bombs hit Beirut banks as cabinet debates crises

BEIRUT (AP) — The Lebanese cabinet held an emergency session Saturday on security and economic problems facing the nation as bombs damaged three banks in west Beirut and Lebanon's currency fell to a record low in value.

"God willing, things will be better next week," Central Bank President Edmond Naim said after attending part of the cabinet meeting.

He declined, however, to discuss what specific recovery steps the cabinet had adopted in its all-day session at the presidential palace in Baabda east of the capital.

In addition to economic problems, the cabinet was discussing security measures designed to stem the lawlessness in west Beirut and to prepare the Lebanese army to move south when the Israeli occupation force begins its soon-expected pullback in South Lebanon.

As the cabinet was meeting, four small bombs exploded in a one-hour period in the mostly Muslim sector of the capital, wounding four pedestrians and dam-

aging three cars. Police said they believed the banks — Capital Trust, Universal and Saradar — were the targets because of suspicion that they were among several banks accused of "manipulating" the Lebanese currency markets and contributing to the growing economic crisis in the country.

The currency, which has been depreciating sharply in recent weeks, closed Saturday at an all-time low of 13.30 to the U.S. dollar. The pound had closed in a range of 12.45 to 12.60 to the dollar a day earlier.

Government ministers, who are facing a host of economic, financial and political problems, have blamed speculators for the pound's crash. The currency stood at 9.09 to the dollar at the beginning of January.

Justice Minister Nabih Berri said he is seeking to prosecute five unnamed banks for speculation which he said contributed to the pound's slide.

Lebanese newspapers have reported that the officials of four

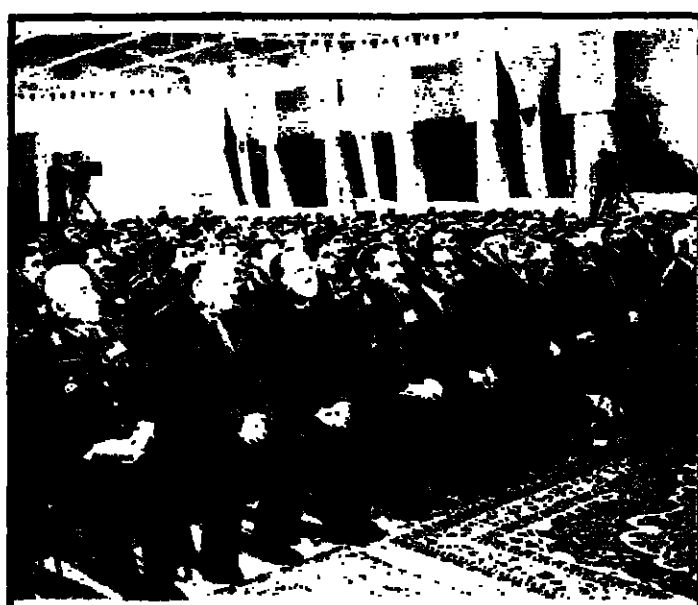
banks have been called in by government investigators because of allegations that they have been speculating in the currency markets to the detriment of the pound. The government has not publicly identified the four institutions.

The bomb blasts, which began at about 12:30 p.m. (10:30 GMT), included two within minutes of each other at the four-storey building housing the Capital Trust Bank on Verdun Street.

A carpet shop on the ground floor was damaged, and three pedestrians were wounded, police said.

A short time later, small dynamite charges exploded at the entrances to the Universal Bank, also on Verdun Street, and Bank Saradar on nearby Makdissi Street, where one man was injured.

There have been a spate of bombings in and around the western sector of the capital in recent weeks, despite Lebanese government attempts to restore law and order with beefed up army and police patrols. Car bombings also have occurred in the northern



His Majesty King Hussein Saturday delivers the inaugural address at the opening of Muta University (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Israelis detain over 20 Dheishe residents

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli troops arrested dozens of Palestinians in an occupied West Bank refugee camp Friday night to curb growing anti-occupation activities in the area, military sources said Saturday.

A statement attributed only to military sources said that the army's late night swoop on Dheishe refugee camp on the southern outskirts of Bethlehem came in response to a series of stone throwing and firebomb attacks on "residents of the area."

The statement itself studiously avoided specific mention of clashes between residents of the camp and armed Jewish settlers.

Sources who asked not to be identified told the Associated Press that there were at least three attempted murders in the camp in the past few weeks and one man, Jaber Yassin, had his house and car set on fire.

More than 20 Dheishe residents "suspected of throwing stones at Israeli vehicles" were arrested in the Friday's Israeli sweep, according to reports by various news agencies.

The arrests followed a spate of anti-occupation violence in the West Bank.

Dheishe, beside the busy Jerusalem-Bethlehem highway, has often been the scene of anti-Israeli protests. Israeli Radio said six petrol bombs were hurled recently from the camp.

The Palestinian Press Service, which monitors events in the West Bank, issued a list of 14 men aged between 18 and 30 whom they said were among those detained Friday.

Matityahu Peled, a retired general who represents the Jewish-Palestinian Progressive List for Peace in the Israeli parliament, was quoted on Israeli Radio as calling the arrests a "surrender" to Jewish settlers.

Israel debates crises

port city of Tripoli and in the southern port of Sidon.

Sheikh Saeed Shaaban, leader of Tripoli's Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) militia, whose supporters built the mosque where a bomb explosion killed 12 and wounded 60, blamed the bombing on Israel and what he called its "pupils" in Lebanon's mostly Christian right-wing Falangist Party.

In South Lebanon, a member of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" militia was shot to death late Friday when resistance forces ambushed his motorcycle in the southern port city of Sidon.

The shooting followed an earlier incident in which one SLA militiaman was injured when a SLA post on the southern edge of Sidon was attacked by men with machine guns.

Reporters in South Lebanon also reported Saturday two overnight attacks on Palestinians. Israel faces danger from Shi'ites, Rabin says, page 2

Resistance men put on show of strength in Sidon, page 4

Weizsacker begins three-day visit today

AMMAN (J.T.) — West German President Richard von Weizsacker and his wife Marianne Freifrau arrive today, Sunday, on an official three-day state visit in response to an invitation by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor.

Dr. Weizsacker will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Dr. Jürgen Sudhoff, deputy chief spokesman for the West German government.

Jordan and West Germany enjoy friendly and strong diplomatic relations in addition to growing trade links.

On the political front, West Germany and Jordan both agree on international peace and cooperation and the necessity of dialogue between North and South to bridge the gap between industrialised and developing countries.

Trade between the two countries rose to DM 595.7 million in 1983 from DM 398 million in 1979. In the first half of 1984 Jordan imported West German goods worth DM 269.9 million while West Germany bought Jordanian products worth DM 348.8 million. Jordan's exports to West Germany are expected to increase in the wake of the execution of a number of joint projects currently under implementation.

The historical relations between the two countries date back to 1908 when Germany helped build the Hijaz Railway. Most recently the Federal Republic helped build the Queen Alia International Airport.

His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan made several visits to West Germany since 1964 and many high-ranking West German officials visited Jordan, including ex-President Walter Schell in 1973.



Marianne F. von Weizsacker



Richard von Weizsacker

IDB readmits Egypt

DHAKA (R) — Islamic finance ministers, meeting here to set a new policy for helping poorer nations, Saturday readmitted Egypt as a full member of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), a spokesman for the bank said.

The spokesman, Abdul Rahman Al Hersi, told reporters that the Egyptian delegate took his seat as a member of the bank's board of governors amid loud applause but two countries expressed their reservations.

He did not name the two countries and declined to comment when correspondents asked if those were Syria and Libya.

Egypt lost its membership of the IDB after it was suspended from the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in 1979 when it signed a separate peace treaty with Israel.

But Cairo returned to the OIC after an OIC summit in Casablanca, Morocco, last year decided to readmit Egypt to the Islamic fold.

IDB sources said Egypt's re-entry into the bank's board of governors had since then become a foregone conclusion.

Spokesman Hersi said the bank would release the 25 million Islamic dinars (\$25.50 million) that it had frozen when Egypt's membership was suspended six years ago.

Finance ministers and senior officials from 43 Islamic nations are attending the meeting.

5 top Indian officials charged in spying case

NEW DELHI (AP) — Five officials in the top circles of the Indian government have been arrested and charged with leaking national secrets to "some foreign agents" in India's biggest spy scandal since independence, according to a government report Saturday.

Meanwhile, a presidential officer detained in the case reportedly said he leaked information only about the visits of foreign dignitaries to India.

S. Shankaran, an official at President Zail Singh's press office, told a closed court hearing that he received 50 to 100 rupees (about \$5 to 10), drinks and other entertainments for each document he provided to a New Delhi businessman since 1982, United

News of India reported.

UNI, which gave no source for its report, said Shankaran made the statement in a "confession" of his role in the spy ring to New Delhi Magistrate P.K. Dham.

Shankaran and four officials in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's office have been accused of "obtaining, collecting and communicating to some foreign agents classified secret documents," the leak of which could affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.

The report, used by New Delhi police to register a case against the accused, identified the four officials working in Mr. Gandhi's office as Pookat Gopalan, K.K. Malhotra, T.N. Kher and S.L. Chandra.



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Welcome His Excellency President of The Federal Republic of Germany
RICHARD VON WEIZSACKER
GUEST OF
His Majesty King Hussein wishing him
A very happy stay in Jordan.



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Arab League envoy attacks Israeli pressures in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Arab League's chief representative in the United States has criticised pro-Israeli pressures on Congress and said the recently announced decision to halt U.S. arms sales in the Middle East for a policy review may raise rather than lower tension in the region.

"The impression conveyed by the timing of the hold on Middle East arms sales, a day after Israel was granted a major increase in military assistance, was that the action was aimed solely at delaying weapons sales to the Arab countries," Ambassador Clovis Maksoud told a news conference.

It followed by one day an announcement that President Ronald Reagan had told Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin that he would ask Congress to approve \$1.8 billion worth of military aid in the next fiscal year, a \$400 million increase over the current level.

"In real terms, Israel has been permitted to enjoy unprecedented U.S. generosity while the Arab states, which must pay for their purchases, are told to wait," said Mr. Maksoud, a Lebanese who is also permanent U.N. delegate of the 21-member Arab League.

He added that if the Reagan administration intends to pursue a policy of "preserving Israel's strategic and qualitative military superiority over all the Arab countries combined... then the policy review on arms sales to the Arab states will mean continuation of a pattern that has raised, rather than lowered, tensions in the Middle East."

Mr. Maksoud voiced hope that during Mr. Reagan's second term the administration "would try to free itself from the pressures the supporters of Israel continue to exert, especially in the Congress."

Referring to a recent letter to Mr. Reagan from some U.S. senators opposing U.S. arms sales to Arab countries, he said, "it is sad that some members of the Congress lend their names to such efforts without considering the issues on their merit, or the impact they may have on the situation in the

Middle East."

Mr. Maksoud accused Israel of contradicting itself on the question of international peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon. "Israel, whose invasion armies rolled over the U.N. forces stationed in South Lebanon, and which repeatedly rejected any role for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), is now demanding that the international troops take over large areas after it withdraws," he said.

Mr. Maksoud said Arab countries welcome U.S.-Soviet "movement toward better relations, especially their agreement to discuss the Middle East."

"We earnestly desire to have the Middle East removed as a factor in superpower competition and confrontation, and addressed in terms of its needs and aspirations," he said.



BLAST VICTIM: Rescue workers carry a seriously wounded woman away from the site of a car-bomb blast in Tripoli, north Lebanon, on Friday. Twelve people were killed and 58 injured in the blast (AP wirephoto)

U.S. can defend interests in Mideast

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The United States has built up its conventional defences to be able to deter possible Soviet threats to U.S. interests in the Middle East, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In testimony before the committee Mr. Weinberger claimed success for what he said was a major goal of the Reagan administration: "To strengthen our ability to deter aggression against our interests in that volatile area."

He said that if the Soviets contemplated threatening American interests in the Middle East, "they would be deterred by the prospect of American troops who could fight with conventional weapons at the point of attack."

U.S. arms sales to M.E. under review

WASHINGTON (USIA) — State Department Deputy Spokesman, Edward Djerjian has confirmed that the Reagan administration will not initiate any major new weapons sales to countries in the Middle East in the immediate future because the United States is "taking a comprehensive look at security-related issues in the area."

Mr. Djerjian denied suggestions that the United States has embargoed the sale of arms to Middle Eastern countries.

"We do not anticipate any fundamental changes in our policy or commitments in the region," Mr. Djerjian declared. "Rather, we believe it would be useful to have a reified overview of security issues."

"Meanwhile, we have a number of ongoing programmes, for instance, spare parts training, routine systems, improvements, and follow-on support with Arab states which will not be affected by our review of security-related regional issues," he said.

Mr. Djerjian emphasised that the suspension of major new systems sales and the review of security-related issues applies to "all states in the area" including Israel.

"We do not intend to initiate the sale of major new systems or augmentations while the review is underway," he explained, adding that the administration intends to proceed with programmes about which Congress has already been notified and to continue with what he called "routine notifications" to the Congress.

"We are not imposing an embargo on sales of equipment to states in the region," the deputy spokesman emphasised. "We simply are not proceeding with major new sales that could figure into the analysis and policy outline we expect the study to consider."

In response to a question, Mr. Djerjian said the State Department has received a report prepared by the International Commission of Jurists which says that the Israeli army has mistreated prisoners at a detention camp in the occupied West Bank.

"We are aware of the allegations and will be looking into them as is our practice in such cases," the deputy spokesman said. "I would note that our human rights report will be released soon. It will contain comment on conditions in the occupied territories."

General predicts protracted Israeli action in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (AP) — The commander of Israel's forces in Lebanon assessed in an interview broadcast Friday that his troops may have to operate for many years in Lebanon to defend northern border settlements against commando attacks.

"In my estimation, terror from the north will continue for very many years. Therefore the army will operate both from within our border and beyond the border," Gen. Uri Orr, head of Northern Command told Israeli television.

Gen. Orr, interviewed near Israel's front line at the Awali River also said that the first stage of Israel's troop pullout was proceeding at a "quicker pace than we expected."

The television said the army was expected to complete dismantling all its heavy fortifications on its front line at the Awali River near Sidon by the weekend.

The first of Israel's planned three-phase withdrawal from Lebanon to end its 33-month occupation of the South, is scheduled for completion on Feb. 18.

Israeli newspapers have reported the evacuation running 10 days ahead of schedule. Gen. Orr said this was aimed at limiting army casualties.

"The evacuation is going at a fast pace, quicker than we expected. Our basic plan in command is that during the last period, we would like to be several days early, so there won't be long convoys on the road that would expose the soldiers to attacks," Gen. Orr said.

He said he expected Palestinian commandos would try to reorganise in the refugee camps in the area after Israel's departure.

He added that the Israeli Defence Force will render less good security for Israel. We are taking a security risk," he said.

He expressed satisfaction with his talks with American officials, including President Reagan, in Washington this week.

It's an illusion.

Mr. Rabin told a meeting of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish groups that Israel now faced Shi'ite Muslim gunmen against Israeli troops in southern Lebanon and the fear was that it would spread to northern Israel.

"What is going on in southern Lebanon now is a Shi'ite-Israeli war," Mr. Rabin said.

He added: "The Shi'ites are capable of driving a truck with explosives into an embassy or army depot as living bombs. No PLO ever dared to do the same. Kamikaze (suicide) attacks the Shi'ites are capable of."

Mr. Rabin then said: "If we eliminated PLO terrorism only to replace it with Shi'ite terrorism, we will have much to wonder about this war."

He said Israel wanted to organise an orderly withdrawal from Lebanon and "to prevent what is

so common in Lebanon — civil strife and massacre."

He said that if a massacre followed an Israeli withdrawal, it would not be Israel's fault. "There is no good solution in Lebanon. There are only less bad solutions, less evil possibilities. There is no hocus-pocus solution."

Mr. Rabin also said that if southern Lebanon became a focus of terrorism as it was in 1982, then Israel would respond with whatever measures were necessary, including using air and land forces.

He noted that Israel's defences will have to be cut because of the country's severe economic crisis.

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"What is going on in southern Lebanon now is a Shi'ite-Israeli war," Mr. Rabin said.

He added: "The Shi'ites are capable of driving a truck with explosives into an embassy or army depot as living bombs. No PLO ever dared to do the same. Kamikaze (suicide) attacks the Shi'ites are capable of."

Mr. Rabin then said: "If we eliminated PLO terrorism only to replace it with Shi'ite terrorism, we will have much to wonder about this war."

He said Israel wanted to organise an orderly withdrawal from Lebanon and "to prevent what is

so common in Lebanon — civil strife and massacre."

He said that if a massacre followed an Israeli withdrawal, it would not be Israel's fault. "There is no good solution in Lebanon. There are only less bad solutions, less evil possibilities. There is no hocus-pocus solution."

Mr. Rabin also said that if southern Lebanon became a focus of terrorism as it was in 1982, then Israel would respond with whatever measures were necessary, including using air and land forces.

He noted that Israel's defences will have to be cut because of the country's severe economic crisis.

"The IDF (Israeli Defence Force) will render less good security for Israel. We are taking a security risk," he said.

He expressed satisfaction with his talks with American officials, including President Reagan, in Washington this week.

It's an illusion.

Sisco: Israeli settlements should not preclude talks

WASHINGTON (USIA) — Any sensible solution to the problem of the West Bank settlements "is going to have to end up with Arabs and Jews living together on the West Bank," according to Dr. Joseph Sisco.

Dr. Sisco, who has just returned from a tour of six countries in the Middle East, said there is a difference of view between the U.S. and Israel with respect to the settlements. But, he added, while "we have been concerned that further extensions might add further difficulties in future negotiations," he does not feel that the settlements preclude the beginning of negotiation nor a sensible compromise.

The former under secretary of state for political affairs told reporters at the Foreign Press Centre on Feb. 1 that if negotiations were to begin between Israel and Jordan he does not believe "the very presence of a number of these (Israeli) settlements precludes, necessarily, a sensible territorial compromise between the two sides."

He said later, however, that he did not think Jordan would enter negotiations without a "go-ahead from the Palestinians" and he does not believe Yasser Arafat, chairman of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation), "can reply affirmatively because of divisions in the Palestinian movement."

Dr. Sisco visited Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates to discuss U.S.-Middle East relations under the sponsorship of the U.S. Information Agency.

During his tour Dr. Sisco found that many of the countries in the region are looking "more inward than they are externally," although he said there is still interest in resolving the Palestinian issue and the Iran-Iraq war. In Israel he saw a government focusing on its economic problems, in Iraq the major concern continues to be the war with Iran, and elsewhere in the Arab World he found "a preoccupation with shrunken oil revenues."

As a result of his meetings with Israeli leaders, Dr. Sisco said he expects to see a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon this year. He said public opinion in Israel "overwhelmingly" indicates that the Israelis "want to find a way out."

On the peace process, Dr. Sisco formed an impression which he thought was important enough to share with Jordan. He said: "If King Hussein were able to put himself in a position where he was able to take an initiative calling for negotiations based on (Security Council Resolution) 242 that this Israeli government would make a major effort to be positively responsive."

He said it is clear that the new Labour government in Israel is more open minded and inclined toward accepting "a territory-for-peace formula" that could lead to a territorial compromise between Israel and Jordan. Dr. Sisco said that there is "a much clearer signal to the Arab World that the direction of Israeli policy, today, is at least to explore opportunities for territorial peace."

Dr. Sisco said that the "former under secretary said, 'no one in the area interprets American policy, from what I can see, as a policy that is bent on disengagement.' Despite a perceived American setback, U.S. policy is not undermined or deemed to be ineffective, Dr. Sisco said. He also noted that there was a desire everywhere he travelled to see that the U.S. remain effectively involved."

Juiered on a possible international conference on the Middle East, Dr. Sisco answered that he had discussed the idea with leaders throughout the area. The U.S. is not convinced that Soviet participation will bring about "practical progress," Dr. Sisco said, adding that it might make it more difficult to bring the parties to the negotiating table. However,

he acknowledged that the idea of continuing dialogue on the Middle East and the Gulf with the Soviet Union is still viewed as desirable by the Reagan administration. And Dr. Sisco expects a serious dialogue "to evolve over the coming months." This is important to avoid a misunderstanding or conflict, in Dr. Sisco's view, and he stated that both the U.S. and the Soviet Union have acted with "great prudence" regarding the Iran-Iraq war.

When asked if he thought the situation in the region today is similar to that just before the 1973 October war, Dr. Sisco answered: "My own judgment is that a one front war against Israel today is not a viable Arab option. While the no-war, no-peace situation, not satisfactory and obvious has all the ongoing risks, I still see an ongoing no-war, no-peace situation. But I don't see the breaking out into a broader, regional conflagration either emanating from Lebanon or emanating from the Iran-Iraq war."

On another subject, Dr. Sisco said the Iraqi government does not foresee an early end to its war with Iran. He found them focused on the upgrading of their pipeline through Turkey and beginning the process of building a second pipeline through Saudi Arabia. Dr. Sisco said Iraqi officials welcome the resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States, as they are looking forward to greater involvement of U.S. institutions in Iraq as well as most interest from the American private sector, even though Iraq is "a credit crunch."

Dr. Sisco noted that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are mostly concerned with the availability of revenues in the future. These countries are stressing the theme of consolidation and are mainly concerned with operating, maintaining and serving their infrastructures.

Setback in Lebanon

The U.S. has experienced a setback in Lebanon, according to Dr. Sisco, but he found Arab leaders are still convinced that the U.S. is an indispensable third party element. "He found, in fact, 'a desire for the United States to play an even more active role diplomatically, than the low key, low visibility role that has been characteristic of American diplomacy in recent weeks.' He said he does not believe that there has been an erosion of the U.S. position in the area."

After further reflection, the former under secretary said, "no one in the area interprets American policy, from what I can see, as a policy that is bent on disengagement." Despite a perceived American setback, U.S. policy is not undermined or deemed to be ineffective, Dr. Sisco said. He also noted that there was a desire everywhere he travelled to see that the U.S. remain effectively involved."

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Saudi monarch replies to Lawzi's cable

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi has received a cable from King Fahd of Saudi Arabia in reply to a cable which Mr. Lawzi sent to the monarch expressing the thanks and appreciation of the Senate to King Fahd and the Saudi government for paying its financial commitments to Jordan. In his cable, King Fahd implored God to make Arab and Islamic nations successful in achieving good works and progress.

Iraqi civil defence director arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Civil Defence Director General Imad Uddin Hussein Shabib arrived in Amman Saturday at the head of a delegation on a week-long official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart, General Khaled Al Tarawneh, on civil defence issues. In an arrival statement, Mr. Shabib said that his visit to Jordan, which comes in response to an invitation by Gen. Tarawneh, aims to get acquainted with Jordan's experiences in the field of civil defence and the exchange of expertise in this sector.

JEA to spend JD 3m on water project

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) is spending JD 3 million on a project to provide Amman with water and the Jordan Valley with more electrical power, according to a JEA source. The project includes the installation of 33,000 kilovolt transmission lines along the 25 kilometre pipe line which will carry water from Deir Alla to Amman and the building of six substations to feed the pump stations along the line, the source said. The source added that three of the pumping stations were provided with electrical power last month, another two received power this week and one will be supplied by mid February.

Driver injured in airport road accident

AMMAN (Petra) — One person has been seriously injured and sustained burns Saturday when the car he was driving along the Queen Alia International Airport road caught fire after hitting a metal barrier along the road. The injured person was rushed to King Hussein Medical Centre for treatment.

Ajlouni tours Karak hospital

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Kamel Ajlouni Saturday toured Karak Hospital and met with the director of the Karak Health Department, the director of the hospital and hospital doctors. The meeting discussed the hospital's needs and ways of developing health services provided to citizens in the region. The minister also toured and inspected Mu'ta Medical Centre.



Minister of Labour and Social Development Tayseer Abdul Jaber (second right) Saturday briefs a fact-finding mission from the International Labour Organisation on the conditions facing Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories (Petra photo)

No major drug addiction, abuse problems in Jordan, narcotics chief says

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has no major drug addiction problems but faces some difficulties as it is located midway between countries producing and consuming narcotics and drugs, according to Narcotics Control and Forgery Department Director Colonel Hashim Qaisi. He said that Jordan is working on measures to prevent drug abuse in the country and will contribute to international efforts to curb illegal trading of narcotics. Col. Qaisi said that upon directives from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, a study was made in 1978 on drug abuse in the

country and a national committee was formed in 1980 to study the problem and embark on a campaign against drugs and alcohol. The committee, chaired by Col. Qaisi, Saturday reviewed its achievements since its establishment in 1980. This later resulted in the setting up of specialised centre for the care of drug addicts in Amman in 1983. The committee discussed plans for new centres in other cities if they are required and a plan to publish a book on the dangers of drugs. The committee also reviewed a protocol for a new study on drug

addiction and on the implications of new narcotics which have been appearing in the country. The committee decided to make use of United Nations funds for research on narcotics, to train doctors and social workers on the latest methods in handling drug addicts and to participate in all regional and international conferences, seminars, workshops and symposiums dealing with the problem. Meanwhile it was announced that Col. Qaisi will represent Jordan at an international conference on narcotics to be held in Vienna on Feb. 11.

Fact-finding mission briefed by Jordanian officials

W. Bank labourers face worsening conditions, Abdul Jaber tells ILO

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Tayseer Abdul Jaber Saturday explained to a visiting fact-finding mission from the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the conditions of Arab labourers and employers in the occupied Arab territories, the dimensions of the Israeli colonisation in the occupied Arab territories and the increasing number of Israeli settlements during 1984.

Dr. Abdul Jaber pointed out to the mission that 32 new settlements were built during 1984 and an additional area of 126,000 dunums of Arab land in the occupied West Bank have been expropriated.

The minister also outlined the worsening economic conditions in the West Bank under Israeli occupation as a result of rising unemployment among Arab lab-

ourers and citizens, rising inflation rates, Israel's imposition of further taxes, arresting trade unionists as well as imposing house arrest on union members. Dr. Abdul Jaber also discussed with the mission members ways of increasing ILO aid to support labourers' projects in the occupied Arab territories and to increase the revenues of these projects to enable Arab citizens face the occupation conditions.

The ILO mission is visiting Jordan within a tour of the region. Attending the meeting were the ministry's under secretary, Dr. Saleh Al Khasawneh and the director of foreign relations at the ministry, Issam Shahat.

Earlier this week the ILO delegation met officials at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs and discussed employment conditions in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The delegation briefed the officials on the conditions of Arab workers and employers in the occupied Arab territories and on 'arbitrary measures practised against them by the Israeli occupation authorities. Dr. Khasawneh explained to the delegation the aims of the Israeli authorities are trying to achieve by implementing these measures represented in evicting Arabs from their lands.

Tarawneh defends court fees increase

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan has witnessed a dramatic leap in the economical field since the beginning of the 1970's resulting in an increase in commercial transactions which warrants an amendment to court fees, Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Minister of Justice Ahmad Al Tarawneh said Friday. Mr. Tarawneh, who was speaking during the television programme 'Our Issues', added that the new amendment conforms with the increase in the volume of the court cases resulting from the increased volume of trade and economy.

The new amendment does not provide for any increase on all cases whose value is up to JD 10,000 but for amounts in excess of JD 10,000 but less than JD 20,000, a fee at the rate of two per cent will be levied, while this rate drops to one per cent for any court cases exceeding JD 20,000, provided that the full fees do not exceed JD 1,000.

Mr. Tarawneh also spoke about the reasons behind this amendment, such as achieving fair treatment. Mr. Tarawneh said that it is unfair that a person who files a JD 10,000 case at the criminal court pays a fee of JD 300 while a company filing a case for JD 10 million pays the same rate. The fees in respect of cases at the court of justice have also been amended, Mr. Tarawneh said. The minister added that no case for an amount in excess of JD 10,000 has been raised at the courts, according to available statistics.

French centre stages display to mark launch of Arabsat

AMMAN (J.T.) — To announce and celebrate the launching later this month of the first satellite made exclusively to serve the Arab World, the French Cultural Centre is staging an exhibition which covers all aspects of this unique project. Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben Saturday opened the exhibition at the centre to mark a new stage in Arab telecommunications.

Suspended from the ceiling of the exhibition hall at the centre, floating as if in space, is a model of the satellite while lining the walls are sketches, photographs and a detailed descriptions in French, Arabic and English of the satellite's development which was inspired and funded by Arabsat, the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation. Arabsat, which was established in 1976 when the Arab states' need for a better communications system became evident, is an organisation of the Arab League, whose role it is to acquire the necessary satellites, launch vehicles and control facilities and to operate the satellite system. The org-

anisation has its headquarters in Riyadh and is managed by its director general, Dr. Ali Al Mashat. With 22 countries participating in the programme, the organisation has a budget of over \$22 million. From the many tenders submitted, Arabsat selected French Aerospaciale as the prime contractor for the development and production of the satellites and since May 1981 Aerospaciale and its partner Ford Aerospace and Communications Corporation (USA) have been building three communications satellites for Arabsat — two to be launched, one as a primary the other as an operational spare in orbit, while the third will be kept as a spare on ground.

The first Arabsat satellite will be put into orbit by the European launcher, the Ariane rocket, while the second will be launched after a three month interval by the Space Shuttle. The launching date has been fixed as Feb. 8 and the exhibition provides a highly informative and interesting preview of an important and significant event about to take place in the Arab World.



Drawing of the Arabsat spacecraft with receiving antennas for various bands. The satellite is the first of a new type for regional and domestic systems.

World Bank team praises CVDB's example in allocating loans

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times.

AMMAN — Jordan has set an example for developing countries by setting up a central organisation to monitor and regulate rural and urban development, thereby ensuring the best effective use of available means, a senior World Bank official said.

Philippe Annez, leader of a four-member World Bank delegation currently on a three-week visit to Jordan to appraise the programmes of the Cities and Villages Development Bank, said the principle of a centralised agency, like the CVDB, to monitor the country's rural and urban development is "extremely well conceived" and that it should serve as an example for developing countries how to make the best use of international financing.

Mr. Annez, whose report will be submitted to the board of directors of the World Bank for decision on a loan application by the CVDB, also underlined "the efficiency of the Jordanian system, which enables the government to assess, evaluate and maintain close control of development projects and eliminate economically unfeasible proposals."

Development loans

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), one of the branches of the World Bank which finances projects in developing countries, had lent \$10 million to the CVDB in 1980. "The performance of the CVDB in handling the IBRD loan was most satisfactory," Mr. Annez said. "Such loans are available to all sectors in developing countries, under agreements reached with the respective governments, and in the case of Jordan, we have found the function of the CVDB as the most effective way of ensuring that our financing reaches the right projects," added Mr. Annez, architect and planner of World Bank projects in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa.

"We notice that Tunisia and Morocco are in the process of adopting Jordan's example and the two African Arab countries are setting up a centralised agency to channel international financing to rural and urban development," Mr. Annez said.

He compared the Jordanian system with the policy of "a number of other developing countries" where a central government channels IBRD financing to local governments. "In such cases, we have found that the loans are not utilised effectively, resulting in non-essential and economically unfeasible projects being implemented regionally," he said.

The World Bank official declined to specify the amount of the loan sought by the CVDB, but is believed that it is about \$15 million.

The World Bank is a Washington-based international organisation with about 150 coun-

tries as members, each holding roughly proportional shares and voting rights. Major contributors to its capital are Japan, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

IBRD is one of the "windows" through which the World Bank offers medium- and long-term loans to developing countries. Another "window", the International Development Agency (IDA), offers loans to "the poorest" among world nations and such financing is repayable over a period of 50 years and carries interest rates of less than one per cent, while a repayment period of 15 years and about nine per cent annual interest are the normal IBRD terms.

The total IBRD lendings for the year 1984 amounted over \$10 billion while IDA lent about \$3 billion, according to Mr. Annez. Personnel of over 130 different nationalities make up the staff of the World Bank and the delegation currently visiting Jordan is also multi-national. Mr. Jean Francois Landau of France, Mr. Kiochi Mera of Japan, Prof. Kenneth Davey of Britain are the other members of the delegation, in addition to Mr. Annez, a Belgian.

The general goals of Jordan's CVDB, which was set up in 1979 under special legislation, include financing projects of municipal and village councils in the social as well as profit-making sectors, in addition to providing technical advice to these councils. "We also provide local councils with guarantees needed to obtain non-CVDB loans and manage these loans," CVDB General Manager Mohammad Saleh Hourani told the Jordan Times. However, every application by the council is evaluated individually to "identify well-conceived priority projects and to evaluate their technical, economic and financial feasibility."

About 80 per cent of financing required by village and municipal councils to implement development projects is provided by the CVDB, and the loans are repayable over 10 to 15 years depending on the nature of the project, Mr. Hourani said.

Service projects

Service-oriented projects such as building local council buildings, roads and sidewalks, public libraries, schools, parks and sports facilities, setting up electricity and water distribution networks, and acquiring civil works and solid waste collection equipment are some of the projects classified by CVDB as "social sector" undertakings of local councils. "Profit-making" projects include vegetable and other municipal markets, cold stores, commercial centres, offices, slaughter houses and parking garages. "We also finance land acquisition projects of local councils," Mr. Hourani added.

Under procedures adopted by the CVDB, in line with the Municipal Law of 1956, all app-



Mohammad Saleh Hourani

lications by local councils should have approval by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment. Loan applications, which should be made by the mayor or the head of the village council, must be accompanied with all relevant documents such as minutes of the council meeting which decided to seek the loan, project plans, feasibility studies, market surveys etc. Once the ministry has approved

the application, the papers are forwarded to the CVDB which makes a thorough scrutiny of the project and evaluates the economic feasibility and regional considerations before approving or rejecting the request.

Interest rates levied by the CVDB range from six to 8.5 per cent depending on the nature of the project and in the case of municipalities the repayment period is set at 10 years while village councils are given 15 years. Both municipal and village councils are given 10 years to repay loans for profit-making projects.

The bank, which has lent over JD 35 million to local councils since its inception in 1979, is also seriously considering direct participation in some of the profit-making projects undertaken by the councils, Mr. Hourani said.

Financial sources
The main sources of the CVDB, which has a capital of JD 12 million, are:
— Two per cent of all customs duties collected by the government on imports;
— Forty per cent all vehicle licensing fee collected by the Traffic

Department;
— Land and building taxes collected by the government; and two per cent on every litre of benzene sold in Jordan.

All amounts collected through the various sources are deposited in the bank, which is also empowered to accept deposits from various other banks and private individuals, subject to approval by the Central Bank. In addition, the bank can also obtain internal and foreign loans.

CVDB, perhaps the only one of its kind in the Arab World, is managed by a board of nine directors chaired by the minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment. Other members include the general manager of the ministries of finance, planning and public works and the Central Bank of Jordan in addition to two local councils.

Mr. Hourani took over as general manager of CVDB in November 1984. He served as under-secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Trade for four and half years prior to which he served the Central Bank for 16 years.



شركة توفيق غرغور ولداو
الوكلاء العامون
لشركة ديمر-بستر
رئيسة بيفيت جلالة الملك حسين بن عبد الله في الأردن
فخامة الرئيس الدكتور رشيد فون فايسكر
رئيس جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية
والسيدة كريستينا، بمناسبة زيارتهما للأردن

T. Gargour & Fils

Generalvertreter der Daimler-Benz A.G. begreuesst

den Bundespräsidenten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Dr. Herrn Richard von Weizsäcker und seine Gattin

als Gäste Seiner Majestät König Hussein von Jordanien und Ihrer Majestät Königin Noor

ISMAIL AL TILLAWI AND SONS COMPANY LIMITED
Agents of Frankfurt International Exhibition
(Messe Frankfurt)

Welcome the honourable guests of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor His Excellency President Richard Von Weizsäcker of West Germany and his wife and wish them a happy stay in Jordan.

Herzlich Willkommen.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE LUFTHANSA GERMAN AIRLINES IN JORDAN

Wishes the President of the Federal Republic of Germany
Mr. R. Von Weizsäcker
together with his delegation
a pleasant stay

Lufthansa **لوفتهانزا**



Shultz needs to look a little ahead

IF GEORGE Shultz would only look a metre ahead of his current Middle East policies, he just might discover a snag or two in his call for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations. For one, it is unacceptable from the U.S. to make peace negotiations an end in themselves, especially when Israel insists on negotiating the unnegotiable in international laws and politics. What do the Arabs sit with Israel for if the very basic tenets of 242 are going to be the subject of discussion? And who would guarantee that such a process of negotiations would not last for ever without producing anything tangible? The secretary of state tried his hand at negotiations in Lebanon 20 months ago. What did the conclusion of a document do to solve the Lebanon crisis? Did it not take the opposite course to make the Israelis withdraw from Lebanon?

Granted, the Lebanon experience is not the one for Mr. Shultz. By mentioning it, we just want to make our point clearer. Negotiations can be productive and useful only when the groundwork for fruitful talks have been laid, and properly. So many things also have to be considered.

For negotiations to succeed, all parties to the conflict have to take part in them. Why is the U.S. ruling out the PLO for instance? Surely a Palestinian delegation would want to make its contribution to the overall success of a peace conference. The same goes for Syria and the Soviet Union. Who can deny that these countries' participation in negotiations is a must for achieving progress?

If Mr. Shultz and the Reagan administration are really sincere in their wish for peace in this area, they should start to see things a bit differently. We agree with them that the Arab position has to be closed around a clearer stand on the issue of Israel. But we do not share their opinion that Israel wants peace just because we Arabs are ready for it. What we are calling upon the U.S. to do is to understand that pressure on one side, namely some of us Arabs, without the other, Israel, is doomed to backfire. Washington never promises to deliver Israel, not even under the most conducive circumstances. Why does it think we can do the impossible?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Welcome to Jordan

WE WELCOME the West German president, Richard von Weizsäcker and his delegation to Jordan and consider this visit as a sign of support for Jordan in its drive to achieve peace in the Middle East and resolve the Palestine question. Jordan has always maintained strong relations with Western Europe, which it hopes can play a leading role in the establishment of peace and security in our part of the world.

The new West German ambassador to Jordan Herwig Bartels made a statement in Amman a few days ago in which he voiced his country's support for Jordan and its policies with relation to the region's issues and King Hussein's efforts for bringing about a lasting and just solution to the Palestine problem.

The ambassador's statement was marred by another made in occupied Jerusalem by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt who said that he would prefer to maintain Jerusalem a unified city, i.e. in its present status, and also criticised statements made by leaders of the West German Greens Party during their visit to Jordan in which they condemned Israel's policies in the occupied Arab territories. Brandt was quoted by Israel's information media as saying that Israel should ignore such statements which do not reflect Bonn's official policy.

We would like to see Brandt correcting his position and his statements because they reflect badly on the Socialist International of which he is a member, and on his country, and tends to mark his president's visit to Jordan.

Al Dustour: Tripoli condemns criminals

IT IS a real tragedy that which took place in the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli Friday. The killed and injured were innocent people praying in a mosque, hoping that God will soon save Lebanon from sufferings and tragedies. Those who blew up the car near the mosque were hoping to blow up any lingering hopes in the minds of the Lebanese people for peace and for a lasting security and stability in their country.

The hands that planted the explosives are those of criminals who wish to prelate the civil war and shed further blood of innocent people so as to incite one faction against another. The crime committed in Tripoli Friday is the work of madmen and blood-thirsty criminals who cannot rest until the whole country is destroyed and ruined.

The explosion in Tripoli came after a long spell of quiet and peace, and following the entry into the city of the central government forces to ensure security. But it seems that criminals and enemy agents are not happy about that and they wish to see the warring factions carry on the fight and perpetuate their futile strife for the sake of serving the common enemy.

Sawt Al Shaab: Thwarting Iran's aggression

NO ONE can deny that Iraq has acted with magnanimity when it released Iranian troops captured during its recent offensive into Iran. No one should expect from Iraq to remain impassive as to Iran's aggressive attitude, its daily bombardment of Iraqi border towns and villages and its massing of troops in preparation for a major attack on Iraqi territory.

Iraq embarked on the latest offensive to stem Iran's aggressiveness and to prove to the Tehran regime that it will defend its people and land and to warn this regime that the continuation of the war is more devastating to Iran than it is to Iraq. Perhaps the latest offensive was also meant to serve as a warning to those Arab states which opted to back Iran in its war with Iraq and chose to support the aggressor against the brother.

Iraq has repeatedly offered peace to Iran from a position of strength but to no avail. Iran has turned down all peace bids made by Islamic and international organisations and has caused all U.N. efforts to end the conflict to come to nothing. Instead it decided to escalate its aggression on Iraq, backed by the enemies of the Arab Nation. In the light of this situation, Iraq had no alternative but to launch an offensive and end Iran's little dreams.

Monetary policy turns around

By Fahed Fanek

DR. MOHAMMAD Sa'id Nabulsi, the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan during the past several years, yet I find myself now in agreement with this new approach of identifying and diagnosing the problem and prescribing precautions against possible troubles and bottlenecks. The governor is simply reading the warning signals from the external economy, namely the balance of payments and the effects of financial and monetary expansion on the level of foreign exchange reserves.

The new theme underlying the governor's lecture reflects clear inclination towards more conservatism to replace the monetary expansion which at one time was running at an

annual rate in excess of 25 per cent. We find now an alert eye on the level of the country's foreign exchange reserves, and a repeated warning that these reserves should not be allowed to drop. Also, there is a stress on the priority of balancing the books, to make ends meet by reducing the gap in the balance of trade and the current account in the balance of payments.

The Central Bank itself is now operating as an institution. Specialised committees are going about their business in a serious manner. They are required to exercise their authorities and carry out their duties, according to the book, to come up with sound rec-

ommendations before final decisions are made at the bank's highest level. The committees are no more lagging behind the decision-making process or perceiving their function as a formality.

The positive and welcomed change reflected in the governor's lecture is not a reversal of policy. It is not necessarily an acknowledgement of a previous wrong policy. Change of circumstances and assumptions must give rise to change in policy and different courses of action.

It is good that the change called for is finally forthcoming from the Central Bank, being a leading institution looked upon as a think-tank of the government.

The turning point in the lecture of Dr. Nabulsi and the institutionalised manner of the Central Bank's decision-making process, mean that the governor has been able to read the new facts of life, and find the proper place of the Central Bank and monetary policy within the broad economic policy of the government at the present stage, and to commence and advocate the adjustments that are badly needed as a precaution against the creeping problems.

The purpose of this article is not to side with or against the bank and its role in the present policies. The purpose is to point out that the new policies

and practices are more appropriate if judged by the requirements of the present situation.

The monetary policy is, and should always be, an integral part complementing the general trend which is the emerging new macro-economic policy of the state. This overall policy has its own strong points and drawbacks; yet at least it now has a sense of purpose.

The central policy-maker has now a clear vision of what should be done and, at the same time and perhaps more important, what should not be done, and what the hazards that our national economy needs to be protected from are.

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Sidon's resistance gunmen put on show of strength

By William MacLean
Reuter

SIDON — Groups of anti-Israeli armed men have begun to show their strength in this southern Lebanese city as the Israelis prepare to withdraw.

Gunmen swarmed onto the streets Friday and fought a 30-minute machine-gun and grenade battle with pro-Israeli militiamen that shut down South Lebanon's major city in mid-afternoon.

Fighting for the first time without hiding their faces behind masks, gunmen abandoned previous night-time hit-and-run tactics to engage men of the pro-Israeli South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia in the streets of Sidon.

Despite the SLA's use of armoured vehicles and jeep-mounted machine-guns, security sources said the gunmen could be seen at vantage points after the fighting subsided.

The sources said four people were wounded in the clash and it had "serious implications" for the future of Sidon.

The identity of the gunmen was not known.

There was no indication whether they were members of underground Sunni and Shi'ite Muslim militias whose leaders say they are armed and ready to take over when the Israelis and their allies leave.

Israel says its troops will evacuate the Sidon area by Feb. 18. They are dismantling bases and frontline fortifications along the

Awali River north of Sidon before withdrawing about 22 kilometres south.

Leaders of the Shi'ite Amal militia and the Sunni Nasserite Movement say they are ready to establish order to prevent sectarian strife when the Israelis leave, and hand the city over to the Lebanese Army and central government authorities.

Israel and the United States say they fear sectarian conflicts and possibly massacres in the area after Israel ends its 32-month occupation. Israel says it will not be responsible for any bloodshed.

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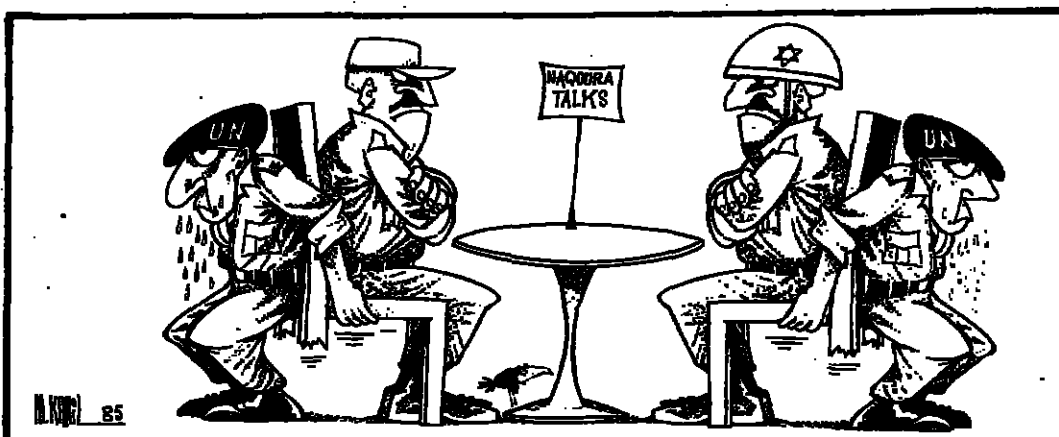
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Christian cabinet leaders to put aside differences so that their militias will refrain from fighting over the vacated territory and let the army through.

Sidon's Muslim and Christian leaders as well as delegates from nearby Palestinian refugee camps are meeting regularly to ensure no trouble occurs, and express hopes that government authority will be quickly established in Sidon.

Detroit becomes American base for Lebanese refugees

By Stephen Franklin
Reuter

DETROIT — Working at a petrol station on a bitterly cold day, Hassan Bazzi disclaimed any hopes of returning to the well-paid job he left behind in Beirut or of seeing his family in South Lebanon again.

"I don't think there is any hope," the 24-year-old former accountant said. "Everybody who heard I was leaving Lebanon was jealous."

Mr. Bazzi is one of a stream of Lebanese who have made Detroit their home recently after fleeing continuing strife and political crisis in their homeland.

With more than 100,000 residents of Lebanese descent —

heavy industry has attracted immigrants here since the turn of the century — Detroit is a magnet for Middle East refugees.

Just before the Israeli invasion two years ago, the influx of Lebanese to America swelled. The current flow does not match the number who fled in advance of the invasion, but members of Detroit's Arab community say it is still substantial.

President Amin Gemayel visited the city shortly after taking office in September 1982 in recognition of the influence of Detroit's Lebanese community. Other prominent Lebanese stop in Detroit regularly when visiting the United States.

"Detroit is the number one area for Lebanese to come to in the United States," said Nasrat Al-Assad, Lebanon's consul-general in the city.

Many of the immigrants are from Shi'ite Muslim communities still under Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon. Several hundred people from two villages near the Israeli-Lebanese border have moved to the city since the late 1970s.

An equally large segment is made up of Maronite Christians, who say they fled fighting which destroyed their businesses and wiped out their homes and villages.

Religious leaders among Det-

roit's well-established Maronites say they have been lobbying the State Department to grant refugee status to their people, who have no special status when they apply to stay in the United States.

"We have to find a way to accept these people," said Bishop Joseph Fergani. "They come here as visitors, but they can't go back. What do you want us to do with them?"

Immigration has become more difficult since the United States closed its visa-granting facilities in Lebanon last autumn. Would-be settlers must now travel to Syria, Cyprus or Europe to apply for admission.

Such barriers do not discourage

visa applications by many young Lebanese businessmen and students whose career outlooks are threatened by the strife in their country, however.

"There is something the Lebanese people have lost," said Hassan Jabbar, a Lebanese native who works for a Detroit social agency which serves Arabic-speaking clients.

"They always had hope there would be a settlement. Now they say they are no longer hoping for one."

Having seen nearly a decade of conflict in his country, Hassan Bazzi finally despaired of his future there. He said he was particularly troubled by a rash of kid-

nappings and shootings in Beirut last year.

Out of work for several months, Mr. Bazzi sought help from a former employer, who urged him to find work in America. He said he had not seen his family since the 1982 Israeli invasion for fear that he would be arrested by the Israelis.

"I'm terrified that I could become an innocent victim of a car bomb or kidnapping," Mr. Bazzi said he spent his last days in Beirut in December hoping only to survive unharmed.

"In Lebanon, there is no peace, no work and no school," he lamented. "So how can you expect a people to live like that?"

Reagan is facing tough battle over defence budget

By Carol Giacomo
Reuter

WASHINGTON — For the first time since he took office in 1981, President Reagan is encountering widespread opposition in Congress to his military buildup, which is unprecedented since World War II.

Concern about the \$200-billion U.S. deficit is the main reason for the criticism but many in Congress are also asking if the \$1,000 billion authorised for defence in the past four years have been well spent.

As a result, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is expected to face tough questioning when he appears before congressional committees next week to explain his 1986 budget request.

The budget for the 1986 financial year as a whole proposes spending of about \$974 billion, about 1.5 per cent more than in the current year and representing the slowest rate of growth since 1965.

But the Department of Defence is seeking an additional \$30 billion for a total of over 277 billion in 1986, an increase of about 12 per cent over 1985.

The new chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, announced this week that his panel would investigate whether the na-

tion had really gained from pouring vast sums into defence.

"In the boldest terms, what we must tell the Defence Department is: 'Before we give you billions more, we want to know what you've done with the billions you've got,'" said the Democrat from Wisconsin.

The investigation confirms expectations that under Mr. Aspin, an articulate former Pentagon official, the committee will be more active.

Its critics say it was a relatively unquestioning cheerleader for Pentagon interests under former Chairman Melvin Price, ousted by Mr. Aspin last month.

Democrats are not alone in warning Mr. Reagan and Mr. Weinberger that the heady days of dramatic defence increases are over.

Senate Republican leaders have claimed widespread support for the idea of a freeze on military spending at 1985 levels and bluntly told the administration that they will cut its 1986 budget if the White House does not.

In a 20-page analysis, two senators and two congressmen, all moderate-to-conservative Republicans, have endorsed the freeze and called for better management of the Pentagon.

The four are senators Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas and Charles Grassley of Iowa and con-

gressmen Tom Tauke of Iowa and Denny Smith of Oregon.

Although the defence budget had risen by 39 per cent between 1982 and 1985, force structure changes had been minimal, they said.

"In many cases fewer quantities have been procured at higher costs and readiness improvements have been marginal," they said.

The Pentagon had said budget increases would finance higher arms production rates and thus improve efficiency and reduce costs but the group said the promise had not been fulfilled.

Revived arms control talks with Moscow have complicated the debate, allowing Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Reagan to argue that the start of negotiations is not the time for Washington to slow down its military build-up.

The congressional study countered by saying that the budget deficit was a threat to U.S. security.

The administration's judgments about what constituted adequate defence were subjective and should not be unquestioningly treated as absolute requirements, the four Republicans added.

The full Pentagon budget will be published on Monday and Mr. Weinberger will defend it to Congress for the first time before the armed services committee the same morning.



THEY SAID THE SAME THING ABOUT NUCLEAR POWER 40 YEARS AGO

IF WE'D LISTENED TO THEM THEN, WE WOULDN'T HAVE THE BOMB TODAY

Arab News

Small is beautiful in Bulgaria's new economic plans

By Richard Balmforth
Reuter

SOFIA — Bulgaria is putting greater accent on smaller firms and higher quality of goods as it treads a path of cautious economic reform that has drawn comparison with its pace-setting ally, Hungary.

It is also emphasising cost-effectiveness and self-financing for all enterprises and is bringing younger men to the fore.

Bulgaria's reform programme, known as the new economic mechanism, is now in its fourth year. Western experts say it is still too

early to assess how radically the programme will affect Bulgaria's foreign trade prospects or the living standards of the 8.9 million population.

But most admit that, though mild by Western standards, the reforms are ambitious for this small Balkan country which is regarded in most other policy areas as one of Moscow's closest east bloc allies.

The reforms touch planning, wages and investment and — unusually for an east bloc country — encourage a measure of competition among firms at home.

The emphasis on self-financing is a break with previous practice of

liance on guaranteed state funds, irrespective of performance.

The reforms encourage firms to set their own production targets by submitting "counter plans" to improve on targets handed down by the state plan.

They tie workers' wages more closely to the profits enterprises make. "We have strengthened the link between income and performance," senior Bulgarian economist Stoyan Mishev said recently.

Dramatic though this is in terms of the Bulgarian economy, it is not a debunking of the fundamentals of a Soviet-style centralised eco-

nomy, as officials are quick to point out.

"The system is built now and for the future on democratic centralism," said economist Dobri Bradishilov. "The plan continues to be central. It forms the proportions."

Private enterprise remains a taboo concept.

Cautious though they are, the reforms have caused unease among the more ideologically-conservative members of the establishment.

"We are not proof against conservatism. Some such-minded people have problems with these changes," Mr. Bradishilov, an off-

icial at the Academy of Science's Economic Institute, said in an interview.

Small and medium-sized firms employing between 50 and 300 people are being encouraged under the sponsorship and direction of an economic "think-tank" called the Bulgarian Industrial Association.

A total of 170 such firms have opened up in the past five years and officials say there could be as many as 1,500 — probably mostly in the food sector — by the end of 1990.

Part of the aim is to bring smaller-scale concerns back into rural areas hit by a drift towards

the towns. But encouragement to smaller firms ties in with a growing acknowledgement of consumer needs.

Packaging, for instance, is an area where officials readily admit there could be a radical improvement.

"Small is becoming beautiful," one Western diplomat said. "The tendency now is for a small plant with the best technology and with younger, higher-calibre management running things."

The drive for improved quality was set in motion by Todor Zhivkov, the country's 73-year-old veteran leader.

Bhopal now lives aftermath tragedy of the disaster

The immediate aftermath of the Bhopal poison gas disaster is over. But although the dead have been buried, John Elliott reports that thousands of people remain ill, there are growing fears that some who have been cured will relapse, and that the number of dead and the cause are still being investigated.

BHOPAL — Fears of recurring illnesses and even of cancer are sweeping the central Indian city of Bhopal, weeks after a pesticides leak killed more than 2,000 people in what is believed to be the world's worst industrial disaster.

Some experts suspect the early deaths were caused by direct cyanide poisoning. A few of the casualties have suffered brain and liver damage and there are widespread but unconfirmed reports that far more than 2,000 to 2,500 people have died.

The tragedy occurred when methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas leaked from a Union Carbide pesticides plant. Many people living in the worst-affected areas near the plant now complain of bron-

chitis, bronchial asthma, hazy vision (though not blindness), listlessness and depression.

Many also say that they do not have enough energy to do normal work. The latest symptom reported by doctors in temporary clinics and hospitals is itching skin and rashes.

Out of 180,000 people treated for ailments, there are also worrying cases of relapses by about 1,500 people whom doctors hoped they had cured of respiratory troubles. These cases may, however, be partly caused by recent cold weather and partly by too abruptly ending treatment with drugs such as cortisone.

To try to discover a pattern in the respiratory problems, about

200,000 people are to be screened for damage to lung tissues and an intensive lung care unit is to be established.

Having emerged from the first phase of shock and urgent relief work, the people of Bhopal and the local authorities are having to face up to the prospect of uncertainty and illness continuing far into the future.

"What can the man in the street be making of it when even I am not able to grasp at something concrete for the future?" says Mr. Arjun Singh, the 54-year-old chief minister of Madhya Pradesh, of which Bhopal is the capital.

Mr. Singh has presided over a \$15 million relief operation which has sometimes been criticised for starting too slowly and for a lack of medical supervision, but has not inspired any strong protests.

While Union Carbide has drawn universal condemnation — and has been sued for billions of

dollars compensation — Mr. Singh's state government has managed to escape severe criticism, even though it was responsible for administering safety controls and should have prevented mushrooming housing near the plant.

It is the lack of knowledge of the future extent of that suffering which is now worrying doctors and administrators, some of whom admit they are dispirited by the prospect of relief work being needed for years. The biggest worry is of the risk of cancer and later genetic complications.

Professor Hit Kishore Goswami, head of Bhopal University's genetic department, says that at least three years of intensive research is needed to see if tumours develop in patients who are showing abnormal signs of rapid division of white blood cells. "There need not be panic among the peo-

ple and we are not saying at this stage that there are increased chances of cancer, but all the patients have to be constantly screened and studied," he says.

Some patients are also showing signs of having damaged chromosomes which could cause genetic complications, possibly affecting future generations. "Immediate effects will be known within two years. A pregnant woman can abort or produce a child with some fault. But some latent effects may not be known for a decade," says Prof. Goswami.

Another medical debate has arisen over whether the initial deaths were caused by direct cyanide poisoning, which kills immediately and could have widespread implications for the use of MIC elsewhere.

Experts say that thio-cyanate in the MIC could have turned into direct cyanide either in the very

high temperatures that built up in the pesticides plant before the leakage, or when it was mixed with sulphur in people's bodies.

The clue is that the blood and tissues of both people and animals killed just after the leak was coloured cherry red, according to a report given to an Indian Medical Association conference by Dr. Hersh Chandra, a leading pathologist working in Bhopal. Cherry red blood is usually caused by carbon monoxide, which was not present, or by cyanide.

Two reports support the cyanide theory. One leading expert says: "Cyanide gives you no time, and the mortality on that day was so quick. There was projectile vomiting. People threw away their clothes as if hot, had convulsions and died. Others sat as if dazed by morphine. Those who died later, died differently."

A so far unpublished report by

the Indian Council of Agricultural Research says: "Animals were reported to be dead within three minutes of inhaling the gas after showing symptoms of frothy discharge from the mouth, lachrymation, open-mouth breathing, abortions, mostly in late stages, and going around in circles." But nothing definite has yet been proved and Union Carbide has denied that cyanide entered people's blood.

The total number of deaths may never be known. The state government's total is about 1,700 (nearly 500 in hospitals, 800 others taken direct to mortuaries, plus 300 more) and no senior government official or doctor will accept a figure above the generally quoted totals of 2,000 to 2,500.

But Dr. R.K. Bisarya, the city's mayor and owner of a medical clinic, says it could be 3,000. Other forecasts range well over 10,000.

"My personal assessment is 6,000 to 8,000 deaths — bodies were carried off in truck loads, cremated one on top of the other and buried together. There can be no records of these people," says Mr. M.L. Garg, a retired Indian Army brigadier who runs a large cardboard and packing case factory just 400 yards from the Union Carbide plant.

"The main complaint at work is from people doing manual labour who get short of breath after a couple of hours or after going upstairs," says Mr. Garg.

But the wizened trees and grass between the factory and the plant that were scorched white by the gas are now sprouting new green leaves. "The future will be all right, but this will never be written off from our minds — just like the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki still remember," says Mayor Bisarya. — The Financial Times.

TV publicity built Adidas legend and led to something bigger

Peter Hartmann

JESSE OWENS was wearing Adidas running shoes when he won his track and field gold medals in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

Adidas is today running more strongly than ever. The giant German sports shoe and clothing manufacturer heads the market in 156 of the 160 countries it does business in. The company has an annual turnover of DM4 billion. Adidas is the second biggest in the USA and Japan only because it was too late getting into the jogging craze.

In the opening parade at the Los

Angeles Olympics last summer, four out of every five contestants marched round the arena wearing Adidas shoes and sportswear.

The story of Adidas has spread far beyond sports goods: through the head of the firm, Horst Dasser, 48, it has moved into the world of sports advertising including sports ground perimeter advertising.

Dasser, 48, is the strong man of the family business. His mother, Kathe, was in charge until she died in the New Year.

The advertising connection is appropriate because the firm's success has been based on simple but effective marketing involving

advertising that costs nothing.

Adidas found a simple formula: give the athletes the gear with the trade marks — three stripes on the shoes and trefeil on the breast — and let them be seen.

Television and newspapers did the rest.

At the beginning of the 1960s, Mr. Dasser took 100,000 francs as capital and dragged up Adidas France, in Alsace, from the ground.

Within ten years its turnover had overtaken that of the parent company.

Mr. Dasser has big names under contract: French footballer Michel Platini, who plays for Juve-

ntus Turin and American hurdler Ed Moses are superstars in the Adidas stable. They earn more than most grey-flannel suit managers.

The marketing system has been so successful that the sports stadium perimeter hoarding advertising that goes straight to the living rooms of the world through television was hardly necessary for Adidas.

But the connection developed, despite this: in a quiet, stealthy way, Mr. Dasser has made the lucrative business of sports advertising all his own.

He did not advertise himself but worked to get international gold-cup advertisers for various sports ruling bodies via his finance holding company Rofar-Sport Management, headquartered in Sarnen in the central Swiss canton of Obwalden. Its agents are ISL Marketing in Lucerne.

Rofa has paid 45 million francs to the International Football Association, FIFA in Zurich, for stadium advertising rights in 52 games in the final rounds of the World Cup in Mexico in 1986, including television rights for the USA and Canada. (FIFA has sold the actual television rights to a TV consortium for 49 million francs.)

Horst Dasser is the man behind Rofa, but he himself is not able to confirm this deal. (FIFA general secretary Joseph Blatter describes Dasser as a man who could "whistle the birds out of the trees".)

Lawyer Dr. Hans Hess, in the legal department of the canton government in Obwalden, as the sole member of the Rofa board handles the affairs of football star Franz Beckenbauer and his manager Robert Schwan from the Sarnen office.

Klaus Hempel, director of Rofa subsidiary ISL confirmed that Beckenbauer and Schwan have held "for a long time one hundred

per cent" of the Rofa capital of 100,000 francs.

Franz Beckenbauer is the West German national football team trainer. He lives in Kitzbühel in the Austrian Tyrol, paying taxes in Sarnen, and appears handsomely on the Adidas payroll.

He will be drawing two salaries during the World Cup: on the training bench for the West German team and as a shareholder in Rofa.

But Mr. Hempel disputes this. He said: "Beckenbauer and Schwan have sold their holdings to a group of private investors, that cannot be named." Could they be frontmen for Mr. Dasser?

Beckenbauer refers questions to Mr. Schwan who said: "On my oath he has never been a shareholder in Rofa but he gave a helping hand at the beginning."

He maintains that Rofa, that was included in the Obwalden commercial register on April 27, 1979, is "a skeleton from the past" and subsidiary ISL, founded in 1982 is "a nebulous business."

Nevertheless Rofa increased its paid up capital from one hundred thousand to one million francs on March 19 this year.

The firm Sekarino in Vaduz, "according to Liechtenstein law" entered the increase from 900 to 1,000 shares with the Geneva lawyer Fritz Vonasch as the only member of the board and the Liechtenstein lawyer and president of the Landtag, Karl-Heinz Ritter was the representative in the principality.

The post-box company was founded in 1974 with a capital of 20,000 francs.

Neither Rofa supervisory board member Hans Hess nor the ISL supervisory board chairman Rudolf Studhalter, 41, a hotel owner and Lucerne VIP, want to reveal who the Rofa backers are.

Mr. Studhalter has taken up the mandate to do his friend Thomas

Keller a good turn. Keller is from the international Zurich trading house of Diethelm, president of Swiss Timing and of the international rowing association when the world rowing championships were settled for the Rotsee in 1982.

Mr. Keller himself declined the job because he is chairman of the joint committee of the international sports association and feared a conflict of interests.

Mr. Studhalter, who maintains that "contacts are everything in life", always advised that the Japanese public relations and advertising agency giant Dentsu should take "up to fifty per cent" in ISL, Lucerne. At a stroke ISL has acquired for itself the lion's share of sport advertising.

ISL has been asked to produce a general advertising marketing strategy by the International Olympics Committee (IOC) that has until now only been fascinated by the television rights at Olympic Games (and has piled up millions in the process).

ISL manager Hempel said that "fairly soon" a decision would be made on the ISL proposals.

ISL is marketing the track-and-field championships in Rome in 1987. Their greatest coup so far is that they cut out from the football business the British firm of Westnally, the firm of the former TV reporter Peter West and the marketing specialist Patrick Nally, who has been described by FIFA Secretary-General Joseph Blatter as "the best salesman I have ever met".

West and Nally, financed by Coca-Cola and Adidas, made 12 million francs in Spain by stadium advertising in the 1982 World Cup.

But West and Nally quarrelled with Mr. Dasser who stirred up Rofa in Sarnen.

The advertising concept, drawn

up by ISL as exclusive agent for Rofa, was epoch-making.

Only twelve to fifteen multinationals with world rights and world marketing would be able to advertise, but not only in the Mexican stadiums where the 1986 World Cup is to be played but in addition in the final rounds of the European championships in France last year and at all European Cup finals and the games between the South American and European champions between 1984 to 1986.

Rofa demanded 12 million francs for this whole package — Rofa, not ISL, acts as contract partner for the sponsors.

They offer two spaces, 7.5 metres by 90 centimetres, for the company's name on the barrier ringing the field of play and which, by necessity, is scanned by the television cameras.

The limitation of advertisers to a few firms guarantees that viewers, involuntary participants in this advertising by stealth, can absorb the names.

More than a billion people will be watching the World Cup final in Mexico City on television.

In the thin air of the Mexican capital the players will be breathing heavily. The play will be slowed down and the cameras, during the many long breaks will pass the time scanning the field of play and the advertising spaces. Hardly a better situation for advertising could be conceived.

Nevertheless ISL does not seem to have achieved its ambitious aim. Instead of the 12 to 15 advertisers they had only eight package customers when the whistle blew in June at the European championships in France — the Japanese from Dentsu had done marvelously — the four Japanese giants, Fuki-film, Seiko, Canon and JVC, as well as Coca-Cola, Camel, Bata and Cizano.

One thing is certain, Mr. Dasser is getting closer to ISL. He is changing his place of residence to Lucerne — Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt.



Horst Dasser...there's gold in them (Adidas photo)

An exclusive circle of business was guaranteed by this concept, but it limited the marketing field, leaving out the service industries such as banks, credit card organisations, airlines and insurance companies, and there was no advertising from car companies.

ISL director Klaus Jorgen Hempel said with confidence: "Four other firms will shortly be signed up." FIFA general secretary Joseph Blatter knew nothing of this.

Insiders are already whispering about the agent's liquidity bottlenecks. The company operates from one of the dearest addresses in Lucerne with a staff of twenty.

Horst Dasser, the name in the background, has temporarily no comment to make. He will soon make some comments, he has let it be known. Along with Joseph Blatter he will talk with mathematical precision on March 11, at their joint birthday celebrations at the Adidas France luxury hotel Auberge du Koenigsberg at Landeshelm in Alsace. Mr. Dasser was born on March 10 and Blatter on March 12, 48 years ago.

One thing is certain, Mr. Dasser is getting closer to ISL. He is changing his place of residence to Lucerne — Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt.

Against conservative background, Peking fights sexual ignorance

By Anthony Barker
Reuter

PEKING — Peking social workers are doing battle with a stern taboo against talk of sex and married love by starting the city's first public lectures for newlyweds.

About 30 couples have been gathering twice a week in a cold and dingy hall near Peking's old observatory to learn of the pleasures and hazards awaiting them in marriage.

"Ignorance of sex is an old cultural problem in China," said Tao Chunfang, a lecturer from a college for women officials, before her talk on how love develops in marriage.

"For a long time it was never mentioned in public," Ms. Tao said, warming herself before a coke stove.

Young urban couples face special problems because after centuries of arranged marriages they now choose their partners, she explained.

Chinese traditional attitudes do not equip them for the exhilarations and the disappointments of romantic love.

One young woman at the lecture put her problem simply. "He says I know nothing about men. He says I don't even know where the hair ends and the sideburns begin," said Cui Wei, giving her tall fiance a playful shove on the arm.

"In China boys and girls keep very separate at school, they never learn anything about each other," she explained.

"We want a good and stable marriage, and we want to learn everything that can help us," added her partner, Fu Danting. According to the timetable, they will hear experienced doc-

tors, sociologists and social workers talk on housework and how to share it, on conception and birth control.

Then there are two classes delicately called "how to harmonise married life", which will be given separately for men and women to avoid embarrassment.

The men will get guidance from a psychology lecturer and the women from a gynaecologist. The subject will be sex.

There is even one course for women on "how to make yourself up to be beautiful", by a top beautician.

"The lectures have been pretty good so far," Mr. Fu said, walking arm in arm with Ms. Cui to a bus-stop in the bitter cold.

This couple, scientific researchers in their late 20s, learned of the course through newspaper advertisements and they make a gruelling journey across town for it.

They thought the lectures were sparsely attended, despite a course fee of only three yuan (one dollar), because the starting time was too soon after most people finish work at six p.m.

Shyness may be another reason. Ms. Tao said some couples ask for assurances no workmates will know before deciding to come.

Certainly there is a need for the lectures, as the organisers — the city's women's federation and the marriage and family counselling centre — have learned from people who come to them for help.

Many parents do not discuss sex or marital life with their offspring, who gain information from friends. "This is often sketchy and unscientific," Ms. Tao said.

Now Peking plans to begin sex lectures for schoolchildren over

16. Teachers are now being trained and a textbook is being written.

Meanwhile, Peking newlyweds go to family planning centres for counselling where they are issued with such literature as the little pink "health care for marriage" distributed by the Xidan Centre in west Peking.

"Generally it is advisable to have sexual activity one or two times a week. The principle should apply of not feeling tired on the day after..." The trim little book advises.

According to Mr. Tao, China's 800 million peasants have little guidance. "But they are more frank about these things."

Although Ms. Tao and her colleagues feel that knowledge is important, they are against more sexual content in books or the re-issue of such racy classical erotic works as the "Golden Lotus", which taught earlier generations what to do.

"In our literature, love is shown as something elevated and beautiful," said Mr. Tao, a relaxed and self-confident woman approaching middle age.

And China still discourages extra-marital sex, an offence which can bring two years in a "labour education" camp.

Mr. Tao's lecture dealt with the trauma of moving from idyllic romance to marriage, which can involve a sacrifice of financial independence, living with the in-laws, and the discovery that your partner snores.

Illustrating her two-hour talk with jokes and anecdotes she brought rueful laughs from her audience, who sat heavy-coated, some taking notes, some discreetly holding hands.

Rats are a plague on 'Third World' financial reserves

As more and more people move into "Third World" cities, these cities become more hospitable to rats. These rodents now consume scarce food and finances. In Libya, they have cost human lives.

By Andy Crump

LONDON — The Chinese New Year (Feb. 20) officially marks the end of the "Year of the Rat" and the beginning of the "Year of the Cow". Unfortunately, no one told the rats.

Worldwide, rats made great strides during their year (which comes around every 12 years in the Chinese cycle). As humans continue to make this planet ever more hospitable to rodents, their numbers and the damage they do are expected to continue increasing rapidly.

Rats live everywhere but deserts, and prefer dense human settlements, especially in the warmer "Third World". In 1980, three out of every 10 "Third World" dwellers lived in towns and cities; by the year 2000, it will be four in 10. Of the 15 biggest metropolitan areas, 12 will be in developing countries.

Due to the rapid growth rates of these cities, it has been impossible to provide adequate public services such as clean water, drainage and sewerage systems and refuse disposal.

Such conditions favour rats. There are now an estimated five billion of these destructive and disease-carrying rodents in the world, most of them in developing countries. In parts of India and Africa, there are 10 rats for every human.

Between 10 per cent and 25 per cent of all grains produced in the "Third World" are eaten or spoiled by rats. In Bangladesh, the amount of grain lost to rats each

year is 1.2 million tonnes, equal to the deficit needed to feed the nation adequately.

The responsibility for controlling urban pests usually falls to city health authorities, while other pest problems, most notably malaria, are often handled by international agencies.

In 1982-83, the World Health Organisation (WHO) completed a survey of 26 cities' pest and rodent control services.

WHO calculated that over \$95.4 million was spent on rodent control measures in 1980, with over \$7 million being spent on rat poison. When the figures for insect pest control in cities are added, the total expenditure on urban pest control programmes rose to \$640 million — most of it spent by "Third World" governments.

Given the vast urban populations expected by the end of the century and given present rates of urban anti-pest expenditure, WHO estimates that the world will be spending \$1.1 billion on controlling insect and rodent pests in the cities by the year 2000.

And rats are getting tougher. In several regions, they have developed immunity to zinc phosphide, the toxic ingredient of most rat poisons. Fortunately, another chemical, tetramethyl pyrophosphate, has proved effective against the new breed of "super rat"; unlike other control agents, it is absorbed through the animals' feet.

As with insecticides, the continuing development, testing, manufacture and marketing of new poisons is expensive.



A backyard in Puerto Rico. Growing cities are making the planet ever more comfortable for rats (Earthscan photo)

Last year the Indian government committed \$1.5 million to rat control programmes. In the Nile Delta in Egypt, a control project is being carried out using 6,250 tonnes of poison provided by Britain and \$8 million from West Germany for more poison and transport.

Nevertheless, cities often spend too little against rats. Insufficient funds mean lack of transport, materials, personnel and chemicals, so rat populations bounce back quickly, and the money that is spent is wasted.

In its review, WHO found that control measures varied enormously between cities, as did efficiency of control.

Bombay, a city of 8.2 million,

spent almost \$600,000 a year against rats, an effort that provided employment for 582 people. In Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, a staff of 52 accounted for a budget of \$235,000 to protect a population of only 55,000. Dar es Salaam had only \$15,000 to try and control the rodents in a city of over one million people. The Tanzanian capital thus spent only 1.5 cents (U.S.) per person per year on rat control.

Other cities such as Kuala Lumpur (six cents), Bogota (four cents), Bombay (seven cents), and Mombasa (four cents) were nearer to the worldwide per capita average expenditure of 5.27 cents. But Agana, the capital of Guam in

the U.S. Pacific protectorate of the Mariana Islands, with only 4,165 inhabitants, spent over \$5 per head on rat control during 1982-83.

Rats are not merely pesky. In 1983, all waste disposal and cleaning services were withdrawn from cities in Libya. By the end of last year, WHO reported from that country eight cases of bubonic plague, an often deadly infectious disease of rats which can be transmitted to humans by the bite of fleas.

Rats threaten both humans and human food. As the Libyan experience shows, giving up the fight against them can have deadly consequences — Earthscan feature.

Everton stays on course for league, cup double

LONDON (R) — Everton's dreams of becoming only the third club this century to complete the League and Football Association (F.A.) Cup double remained intact Saturday when they opened up a four-point lead at the top of the first division.

Two second-half goals in the space of 60 seconds by Gary Stevens put Everton, the F.A. Cup holders and joint favourites with Liverpool to land the trophy this season, on the road to a comfortable 4-0 home win over Watford.

Everton had looked strangely subdued in the first-half, but they were in merciless mood after the interval as Stevens (62 and 63 minutes), Kevin Sheedy (69) and Trevor Steven (78) kept them within sight of emulating Tottenham and Arsenal, who achieved the double in 1961 and 1971 respectively.

Second-placed Tottenham, who jealously guard their place in the record book, remained second on 48 points after being held to a 2-2 draw at relegation-haunted Luton.

Manchester United, still harbouring "double" ambitions of their own, beat West Bromwich 2-0 at home to move on to the 44-point mark in third place.

Arsenal crept back into the title race with a slender 2-1 home win over lowly Coventry to regain fourth place from Sheffield Wed-

nesday, who slipped to sixth after drawing 1-1 at home with Liverpool.

International stars Charlie Nicholas and Tony Woodcock were axed by Manager Don Howe following Arsenal's F.A. Cup defeat at third division York last week. But they could have had no complaints as replacements Raphael Meade and Ian Allinson scored the goals which took Arsenal on to 43 points.

Nicholas, who came on as substitute with 30 minutes remaining, had the consolation of setting up the winning goal for Allinson with an inspired pass which should guarantee him a first-team shirt next week.

Unfashionable Southampton, below Arsenal on goal difference, cannot be discounted either. They inflicted a crushing 4-0 away defeat on Queen's Park Rangers with goals by Joe Jordan, David Armstrong, Danny Wallace and Steve Moran.

Sheffield Wednesday, too, could still pose a threat to Everton. They appeared to be on the way to victory over Liverpool when Brian Marwood scored after

67 minutes but had to settle for one point when Mark Lawrenson equalised near the end.

But unless Everton suffer a sudden and unlikely decline, only Tottenham have a realistic chance of depriving them of their first title triumph since 1970.

They certainly never gave up the fight at Luton in an action-packed match which saw three goals in the last five minutes.

Luton opened the scoring three minutes after the interval and although Mark Falco equalised in the 85th minute the home side struck back immediately through Nigerian winger Chukwuemeka Nwajobi.

The Luton fans were still struggling with the complexities of chanting Nwajobi's name when Tottenham salvaged what could yet prove a crucial point through defender Graham Roberts in injury time.

Manchester United, still going strong in the F.A. and UEFA Cup competitions, continue to frustrate their huge Old Trafford following.

They appeared set to run up an impressive win over West Bromwich when Scotland midfielder Gordon Strachan became the club's leading scorer with 17 goals when he struck two dazzling efforts in the eighth and 42nd minutes.

S.Korean soccer team to play national side

AMMAN (J.T.) — The national Jordanian soccer team will play a friendly match with the national South Korean soccer team, which is due to visit Jordan later this month as a part of an Arab World playing tour.

The match will be part of the national teams' preparations for the 1988 World Soccer Cup finals, a report in the Arabic daily newspaper Al Ra'i said Saturday.

The counsellor at the South Korean embassy in Amman, Mr. Kwan said that the Korean team will arrive in Amman on Feb. 26 and will play a match with its Jordanian counterpart on Feb. 27.

The Korean soccer team will also visit a number of Gulf states to play matches with the national teams there.

Meanwhile the Asian Football Federation decided to amend the schedule of matches of Asian Group B which includes Jordan.

Group B includes in addition to Jordan; Iraq, Lebanon and Qatar. A meeting of the group will convene this month, in Baghdad, to re-schedule the competition dates.

Jordan national team was scheduled, in accordance with the old programme, to play against Qatar on March 15 in Amman.

Aqaba to develop youth, sport, cultural facilities

AJABA (Petra) — Aqaba Region Authority's Board of Directors has decided to allocate a 17 dunam plot of land in Juwairah to construct a number of youth and cultural facilities thereon, in cooperation with the Jordan Youth Organisation (JYO).

The new facilities will include a youth centre, playgrounds, swimming pool, a summer theatre and a scouting camp.

Aqaba Region Authority Assistant Director Dureid Mahasneh said the authority will complete the construction of a stadium in Aqaba

with a seating capacity for 5,000 at a cost of about JD 250,000.

Egyptian soccer clubs to play in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Withdat and Jazirah Clubs will play a number of matches with Egypt's Al Ismaili soccer team, which will visit Jordan in April in response to an invitation by the two Jordanian sides.

Withdat's spokesman Abdul Jaber Tayyem said.

Mr. Tayyem also said that the Alexandria club has agreed to take part in the Withdat third Arab soccer tournament, to be held next August.

Meanwhile Al Zamalek Egyptian soccer team has also agreed in principle to take part in the Withdat's tournament.

However, Egypt's Al Ahli soccer and volleyball teams will visit Jordan in May.

American diver claims Australia Games gold

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — American Michelle Mitchell, the Los Angeles Olympic silver medalist, Saturday took out the high diving gold medal at the Australia Games sports festival.

Mitchell just edged 12-year-old Chinese diver Huang Ping, competing outside of her homeland for the first time.

Huang was 18 points ahead of 23-year-old Mitchell midway through the competition, after scoring the highest result of the night—72.90 for a backward 2-1-2 somersault tuck — on her sixth dive.

But Mitchell edged ahead on her eighth dive with an impressive forward 3-1-2 tuck, and went on to win the title with a total of 423.75 points.

Huang took the silver medal

with 411.24 and bronze went to Julie Kent of Australia.

Pietro Italiani of Italy won the men's springboard gold with 620.04 points from American Don Watson (613.23) and Australian Stephen Foley (605.55).

Italy's Giovanni Franceschi picked up his third gold medal of the games swimming competition when he easily won the 400 metres individual medley from Australia's Olympic bronze medalist Robbie Woodhouse.

After golds in the freestyle relay and the 200 metre medley, the 31-year-old again swam impressively.

Franceschi's performance kept Italy within striking distance of Australia in the three-nation teams competition.

Arab ministers decide on support for S. Lebanon youth

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab ministers for youth and sport have decided to pay one million dinars in support of South Lebanon youth according to Director General of Jordan Youth Organisation Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb who headed Jordan's delegation to the eighth session of the Council of Arab Youth Ministers.

The council which convened in Algiers last week also decided to hold the Arab students sports tournament in Damascus in 1986, the establishment of two vocational centres, one in Iraq and one in Morocco, for the training of Arab sports and youth leaders and the holding of the Arab athletic tournament in Morocco next August.

Mr. Abu Al Tayyeb said he had bilateral agreements with Arab youth ministers on the holding of joint sports and youth activities between several Arab countries and Jordan.

Jordan to attend Arab youth conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in an Arab universities youth conference to be held in Baghdad on Feb. 7, in cooperation with the Arab League's sports and youth administration and Iraq.

The head of the voluntary work division at the Ministry of Youth Jass Haddad, who heads the Jordanian team to the five-day conference, told Jordan News Agency (Petra) that the conference will discuss the role of Arab youth in social and economic development and their contribution to peace.

Works of young Arab writers will also be exhibited at the conference. The Jordanian delegation includes members from the universities of Jordan and Mu'ta.

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Israeli reserves fall far below danger line

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's reserves of foreign currency fell nearly 11 per cent last month, raising fears that they may run out later this year unless the United States provides emergency aid.

A Bank of Israel spokesman said Friday the reserves dropped by \$282 million to stand at \$2.31 billion — well below the "red line" of \$3 billion regarded by economists as the minimum operating level.

The reserves were boosted in November by a \$1.2 billion injection from the United States, an advance payment of Israel's 1985 civil aid allocation, but have quickly fallen back below the danger line.

In a television interview last week, central bank governor Mr. Moshe Mandelbaum warned there was a danger the reserves could run out by the end of 1985 unless the government slashed spending and the balance of payments deficit.

The government recently concluded an eight-month wage and price restraint agreement with trade unions and manufacturers aimed at reducing 450 per cent annual inflation. It takes effect this week, replacing a three-month price freeze.

In December the government asked Washington for \$800 million in emergency aid but was told the request would not be considered until Israel had implemented austerity measures and lowered living standards.

Bank officials said reserves would continue to fall over the next few months. Israel is scheduled to pay \$7.7 billion in domestic and foreign debt servicing this year, according to a draft budget approved by the cabinet last week.

Israel's foreign debt of \$24 billion is already the world's highest in per capita terms and Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai said in the preamble to his budget that it was becoming difficult to secure new foreign loans.

The Bank of Israel said it printed 177 billion shekels last month, equivalent to \$292 million. Most of the money was used to subsidize fuel and basic foodstuffs.

Washington announces rescue plan for farmers

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. government, bowing to pressure from farm-state groups, Friday unveiled a rescue plan for farmers facing a credit crisis at the onset of a new planting season.

The plan was outlined by federal budget director Mr. David Stockman and Agriculture Secretary John Block at a special meeting of farm-state senators and farmers' representatives.

The rescue plan, details of which are still being worked out, would give banks greater flexibility in extending loans to farmers. Also, interest rates on loans would be reduced.

Many farmers borrowed heavily against their land in the 1970s when land values were high. Since then they have faced a steep decline in commodity prices and land values.

Despite growing pressure from the farm belt, the Reagan administration has not given in to demands for a massive infusion of government funds to bail out farmers.

While some senators called the rescue plan a step in the right direction, others complained that the administration was trying to blackmail banks into supporting the administration's proposed cuts in agricultural spending.

"Stockman is virtually saying we'll give you a band-aid and in return we want you to sign your life away," Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa told reporters after the meeting. "It is the most reprehensible kind of blackmail."

Nebraska Senator James Exon said, "I'm not altogether happy but at least the administration has finally admitted we've got a problem and is moving in the right direction."

Senate Republican leader Mr. Robert Dole of Kansas, who called the meeting, said: "Stockman is just telling us we can't have it both ways. The federal government can't afford to come in and bail out everyone in difficulties."

Farm-state officials have said the next 60 days are critical for farmers because last year's loans come due shortly and farmers are looking for new loans to invest in crops.

Mr. Dole said of the rescue plan: "We're doing what we can to find a solution but this won't save everyone. Some are just going to go under."

Neves, top U.S. officials discuss economic problems

WASHINGTON (R) — Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves has discussed Brazil's economic problems with President Reagan and other U.S. officials and assured potential investors he will not change the rules for them.

Mr. Neves met Mr. Reagan at the White House Friday after saying Brazil "does not have political problems with the United States, only economic problems."

A senior U.S. official said Mr. Neves and Mr. Reagan had discussed the health of the U.S. and Brazilian economies and both nations' positions on world commerce and trade.

Brazil is trying to re-schedule \$45.3 billion of its \$100 billion foreign debt with creditor banks in New York.

Thatcher sees fear of socialism behind strength of U.S. dollar

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Friday blamed a fear of socialism for the strength of the dollar, saying the United States was a haven for investors because it would never have a government dedicated to nationalisation.

She said in a television interview the United States "was never going to have a socialist government which is going to nationalise things left right and centre. She is the land of freedom, the country of last resort and a safe haven for money."

Mrs. Thatcher said part of the strength of the dollar was the relative weakness of Europe.

"We have, from time to time, been subject to socialist government which put on a tremendous load of controls and who are not concerned with the creation of wealth, but only its distribution," she said.

The Conservative Party prime minister said although the market determined the value of a currency, the government was prepared to use the twin weapons of intervention in the money markets and interest rates to combat swift currency changes brought about by speculators.

She defended a sharp rise in British interest rates on Monday, saying the two per cent increase was needed to restore confidence in the government's monetary policy and to deter speculators.

She said sterling was undervalued and that the government had only reluctantly endorsed the major banks' decision to raise interest rates to 14 per cent to prop up the British currency.

"We did not like putting them up, but the situation we saw was one in which we needed to do something to restore confidence. It would seem that immediately it had the effect ... they (interest rates) will have to stay up as long as it will take," she said in the interview.

Meanwhile, a top official in the Reagan administration said Friday the dollar is fundamentally strong and will remain so.

Mr. R.T. McNamar, deputy secretary of the treasury, told a group of businessmen and bankers at the European Management Forum in Davos, Switzerland that European currencies might recover some ground against the dollar this year as the continent's economies picked up.

But even the gigantic trade deficit the United States expected this year would not undermine the dollar's appeal. "Speculation that the United States trade deficit will alone weaken the dollar is particularly false," he said.

While the U.S. was trying to reduce its budget deficit, not even that would cause the dollar to fall, he said.

"Many academics and Wall Street types... have called for a reduction in the deficit to reduce U.S. interest rates and thereby weaken the dollar," Mr. McNamar said.

"The effect of reducing the deficit should be to strengthen the dollar and not to weaken it."

First the Bank of Japan sold dollars in the Far East. Then the Bundesbank acted, advertising its presence by acting through a large number of banks.

The dollar retreated slightly in the face of the concerted activity against it. But the setback proved to be short-lived.

On money markets, however, the dollar closed sharply higher Friday in New York despite intervention on foreign exchanges by the Japanese, West German and U.S. central banks.

Traders said the Bundesbank, which controls West German monetary policy, tried to defend the mark at the level of 3.18 marks to the dollar. The Bundesbank sold as much as \$300 million on foreign exchanges, but the dollar shrugged off that intervention and rose to 3.1970 marks before easing slightly.

It closed in New York at 3.1930 marks compared to Thursday's close of 3.1680.

Traders said that once the dollar breached the 3.18-mark barrier, which had represented the top of the dollar's range for well over a week, the U.S. currency cruised effortlessly upward.

Some dealers were suggesting late in the day the dollar had established a new, higher range. "The Bundesbank's got to figure out what level to defend next," one dealer said.

The day was marked by a number of futile central bank efforts to restrain swelling confidence in the dollar that dealers traced to a renewed upturn in U.S. interest rates.

First the Bank of Japan sold dollars in the Far East. Then the Bundesbank acted, advertising its presence by acting through a large number of banks.

The dollar retreated slightly in the face of the concerted activity against it. But the setback proved to be short-lived.

As trading thinned out after noon, traders correctly sensed that the U.S. central bank, the Federal Reserve (Fed) would make a half-hearted attempt to stem the dollar's rise.

Traders said it was evident that the Fed sold dollars between 3.1750 and the 3.18-mark, but they said the Fed's action was not aggressive enough to radically alter events.

Speculators got their fingers burned badly Sept. 21, 1984, which became known as "black Friday", when the Bundesbank dumped hundreds of millions of dollars and drove the U.S. currency sharply downwards in the space of a few minutes. The Fed did not join that intervention.

But the banks have not acted so decisively since then and the dollar has gradually recovered its strength.

The Fed has made sporadic forays into the markets since European finance ministers expressed concern about the effects on their economies of the dollar's strength two weeks ago. But it has not acted with the aggressiveness that dealers say would be needed to seriously curtail the dollar.

"It's been clear for the past few days that, although it's a member of the party, it didn't have the resolve to hold the line," one senior trader said of the Fed.

Dealers agreed that the impetus for the dollar's rise was a combination of firming U.S. interest rates and the market's failure to benefit from Bundesbank intervention.

The main casualty at the hands of the dollar Friday was the Swiss franc, which fell to a 9½-year low of 2.7185 per dollar from 2.6825 at Thursday's close.

The British pound sterling closed at \$1.1195 Friday off from Thursday's closing \$1.1265.

On the other hand, concern that the Fed will not let interest rates go lower sent Wall Street stock prices down Friday and caused the

market to close with its first clear-cut loss of the past 20 sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.05 points to close at 1277.72. Losing issues beat gainers 919 to 646.

Volume on the New York stock exchange fell to 105.44 million shares from 132.47 million Thursday. The average price per share fell 17 cents.

Traders said profit-taking was the main cause of the market's downturn. But they said Thursday's report of a larger than expected \$4.7 billion increase in the U.S. money supply was creating concern that interest rates were levelling off.

Analysts argued that with the money supply growing at a brisk pace and the economy expanding rapidly, it was unlikely that the Fed would continue to ease credit conditions.

"It means that easy credit is over," said Mr. William King, an analyst with Nomura Securities International.

Salomon Brothers economist Mr. Henry Kaufman began advising clients Friday that the Fed's recent moves to ease monetary policy had ended.

Mr. Suresh Bhurud, market analyst with First Boston, believes concern about Fed policy caused the market to fall and said the stall could last the entire month of February. The market had closed mixed or higher every session since early last month.

He said the market was watching Washington for signs of future government spending patterns, saying President Reagan's proposed budget for the financial year 1986, which goes to Congress on Monday, would provide clues.

Mr. Bhurud said investors were also waiting to hear Fed Chairman Paul Volcker's testimony to Congress, which they hope will reveal the Fed's plans regarding future monetary policy.

"I see the market, after a correction of 40 to 50 points, going to the 1350 to 1400 range by mid-year," said Mr. William Smith of Nomura.

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Reagan's new budget to emphasise defence

WASHINGTON (AP) — The first budget of President Ronald Reagan's second term will run a deficit of nearly \$180 billion, with \$40 billion in new domestic spending cuts nearly offset by a proposed \$30 billion increase in military spending, officials say.

The president's budget, to be submitted to Congress for approval on Monday, calls for a total of \$973.7 billion in federal spending for the fiscal year that begins next Oct. 1, according to the documents and to officials who spoke Friday on the condition that they not be identified.

The president's budget proposal forecasts revenues of \$794 billion. The \$180 billion deficit for fiscal 1986 compares with the deficit of \$222 billion expected for this year.

The spending plan projects declining deficits through the end of the decade. But annual deficits would not fall below \$100 billion until 1990, well after Mr. Reagan leaves office.

Spending in fiscal 1986 would rise 1.5 per cent over current outlays, the lowest increase since the mid-1960s. The administration currently estimates total spending for fiscal 1985 will be \$959.1 billion.

Defence spending would increase 12.8 per cent to \$277.5 billion from \$246 billion. Defence would represent 28.5 per cent of the 1986 budget.

Even before its formal submission, the budget plan — and particularly its defence component — encountered considerable congressional resistance.

Senate Republicans, working on their own deficit reduction plan since early last month, have called for a far greater degree of military spending restraint than evidenced in the prospective administration budget.

However, administration officials were continuing negotiations with Senate leaders on a possible defence compromise even as advance copies of the thick printed budget document were being distributed.

"We think we see progress on all fronts" including defence, Senate majority leader, Republican Robert Dole said Friday after such a meeting. "There is not an agreement, but I think it is fair to say there is some movement."

Budget Director David Stockman will meet with Dole and the budget committee chairman, Republican Pete V. Domenici, again Sunday for a final attempt to reach accord before the budget's formal submission.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 3, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day that is likely to be replete with delays, obstacles and broken promises unless each of us makes a point to be watchful, kind and thoughtful. Accept whatever happens as an opportunity.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Although you may feel hemmed in, don't let it upset you and go along with present situations. Avoid arguments.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Handle your own affairs yourself today since friends and acquaintances could be disappointing. Enjoy a quiet evening.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Not a good day to be in the outside world or to argue with any higher-ups. Think over credit affairs and plan to pay soon.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Seriously study any philosophical matters and get the most out of them. Keep out of trouble and be happy.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't take any risks in conversations with others today, since everyone seems to be under some kind of tension.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) It is best to be cooperative with any partners since opposition could bring much trouble. Take things in stride.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 21) Forget business worries which can best be handled tomorrow and get a good day's rest. Enjoy a quiet evening at home.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) A good day to really live the good life and be kind toward others who are having difficulties. Don't overstep.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You and kin may feel hemmed in today, but let faith make you more courageous and outgoing. Avoid moot subjects.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may be feeling pugnacious today, so calm down and be more objective and thoughtful. Take time for study.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) If going over financial status, plan how to save more money in the future instead of spending it. Seek advisors.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You feel upset and irate today, so think pleasant thoughts and go to charming places and snap out of it. Avoid large groups.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will always be wanting to change things to his or her liking, feeling that nothing is really as it should be. Slant the education along the lines of trouble-shooting so that the most can be made of this natural bent.

THE Daily Crossword by C.F. Murray

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U.S. accuses Moscow of 11 arms violations

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration has accused Moscow of 11 clear or potential arms violations — and of possibly preparing its own missile defence system while denouncing President Reagan's "Star Wars" plans.

A report Mr. Reagan sent to Congress concluded that the Soviet Union had violated seven treaty or arms agreement provisions, and had possibly violated four others.

Only one of the violations was new. Two others had been listed last year only as possible violations.

U.S.-Soviet arms talks resumed in Geneva on March 12 and Mr. Reagan told Congress such Soviet non-compliance "undermines the confidence essential to an effective arms control process in the future."

But Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said Washington would not abandon its effort to achieve effective and verifiable agreements to "reduce the risk of war."

In addition to the alleged clear or potential violations, Friday's report said Soviet actions "suggest the USSR may be preparing an ABM (anti-ballistic missile) defence of its national territory."

U.S. officials who did not want to be named said that was included in the report to show Moscow might be preparing its own defence system while denouncing Mr. Reagan's "Star Wars" proposal.

The report suggested the Soviet system would use ground-fired missiles to shoot down enemy mis-

siles in contrast to Mr. Reagan's research for a system which could include space-based anti-missile devices.

It said the indications of Soviet development of such a defence included apparent testing of SAMS (surface-to-air missiles) in connection with ABM equipment.

The one new violation alleged in the report was that radioactive fallout from Soviet underground nuclear testing was measured outside Soviet territory, in violation of the limited test ban treaty.

Meanwhile the New York Times reported Saturday that President Reagan's new military budget calls for sharply increased spending on nuclear weapons and space research.

Quoting documents it said had been prepared by the Pentagon, the Times said the \$313.7 billion budget for fiscal 1986, beginning Oct. 1, included nearly tripling spending on the anti-missile space weapons research programme, popularly known as Star Wars, to \$3.7 billion.

The budget which, according to the Pentagon, is intended to give the United States a strong bargaining position in arms control talks with the Soviet Union, also earmarks \$4 billion for more multi-warhead intercontinental MX missiles, the Times said.

Administration officials refused comment on the report, saying the figures were embargoed until Mr. Reagan presented them to Congress on Monday.

Although the overall military budget increase over the current year — 10 per cent, or 5.9 per cent in real terms after allowing for inflation — is the smallest requested since Mr. Reagan came into office, steeper increases are slated for following years.

According to Pentagon forecasts, the Times said, the budget will climb by 13 per cent a year to \$354 billion in 1987 and \$401.6 billion in 1988.

Then it would grow by nine per cent annually for two more years. Inflation was estimated to be 4.5 per cent during the period, the Times said.

According to the Times, the 1986 budget calls for: — An increase from \$1.3 billion to \$3.7 billion for research for the Strategic Defence Initiative, as Star Wars is officially known.

— Production of 48 new MX missiles at a cost of \$4 billion, an increase from \$2.8 billion in the current budget. This would be in addition to 21 MXs Congress agreed to pay for last year on condition they would not be deployed without a further congressional vote.

— \$6.2 billion to build the final 48 B-1 bombers, completing a fleet of 100.

— \$624 million for continuing research into a small truck-borne missile called Midgetman to eventually replace the MX.



KING TOURS MUTA UNIVERSITY: University which he inaugurated earlier Saturday. His Majesty King Hussein visits a classroom of Muta. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Hawke leaves for talks in U.S.

CANBERRA (R) — Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke left for the United States Saturday to have crucial talks with President Reagan which may decide the fate of their countries' faltering defence pact with New Zealand.

Mr. Hawke will meet Mr. Reagan and other senior administration officials next week amid the ANZUS alliance's severest crisis since Wellington announced its ban on visits by nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships last July.

The ban would particularly affect the United States, which has a policy of refusing to state which of its warships do or do not carry nuclear weapons.

Mr. Hawke has repeatedly said that the dispute was one to be solved between the United States and New Zealand.

But on Friday the United States, in its toughest warning yet to Wellington, threatened to pull out of annual Sea Eagle exercises next month if Wellington rejected a U.S. request for a visit by a warship.

"The denial of port access would be a matter of grave concern which goes to the core of our mutual obligations as allies," a State Department spokesman said in Washington.

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange in turn indicated two days ago that he would reject the U.S. request for the visit and has forwarded his response to the U.S. government.

Senior government officials here declined to say whether Mr. Hawke would discuss with Washington the possibility of a restructured defence treaty excluding New Zealand.

But the treaty will be the major issue when Mr. Hawke meets Mr. Reagan after talks with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz during his three-day visit, they said.

Mr. Hawke's role in the ANZUS dispute has been complicated by the growing anger from within his Labour Party's left wing over what it sees as the government's increasingly pro-

nuclear stance. Left-wing parliamentarians have criticised Mr. Hawke for pushing for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific which provides for the passage of nuclear ships.

The government's announcement Friday that it had agreed to supply logistical support to the United States for the testing of the controversial MX missile also prompted a barrage of criticism from Labour's left wing.

Meanwhile Pentagon officials say the 32-year-old ANZUS treaty could be in serious jeopardy if New Zealand stands firm in rejecting a port call by a U.S. warship.

But the officials held out a prospect that, although New Zealand might reject the first visit in order to make a political point, future port calls might be allowed.

Pentagon officials told Reuters that ANZUS was vital for the security of all three countries, and a lessening of participation by one of them would affect the security of all.

Finnish recovery crews return to missile site

HELSINKI, Finland (AP) — Military divers returned to ice-covered Lake Inari in northern Finland Saturday to try again to retrieve the engine of a Soviet missile that went astray and crashed on Dec. 28.

The temperature at the lake in thinly populated northern Finland between Norway and the Soviet Union was around 40 degrees centigrade below zero.

The Finnish government was considering Friday's request from the neighbouring Soviet Union that all parts of the wandering missile be returned.

However, a Foreign Ministry source, speaking privately because the government had taken no official position, said Friday a decision on returning the debris was unlikely until recovery at the Lapland lake was completed.

The government said in radio reports that divers would try to raise the rocket's engine, which fell back to the lake bottom while the tail section was being hoisted Friday.

The military was also believed to be hunting for the missile's guidance system or other parts that might explain why it went astray, but no mention was made of such an undertaking Saturday.

The nose of the missile was found on the ice Wednesday, and after the tail section was spotted on the lake bottom by frogmen Thursday, Finnish military experts said they had enough to establish that it was not a cruise missile, but a device at least 15 years old.

Finland's relations with the neighbouring Soviet Union rest on a 1948 pact of friendship and mutual assistance in case of attack, an agreement unique in Scandinavia.

Finland declared political aspects of the rocket incident closed after the Soviet Union apologised in January.

It was not known whether Finland would seek compensation for the cost of the search and recovery. At Lake Inari, air force Major Lars Olof Frederiksson said recovery efforts will continue "until we get the engine up."

Freed captive appeals for release of journalists held by Sudanese rebels

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan pilot Gwynne Morson, one of four people held for nearly a year by Sudanese rebels and freed last Monday, Saturday appealed for the release of two Swiss journalists still held by the rebels.

Morson arrived in Nairobi Saturday from Paris where he, Frenchmen Yves Parisse and Michel Dupire and Briton Ian Bain had been flown by their French employers following their handover to the Ethiopian government by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in Addis Ababa.

"I think the Ethiopians should insist that the SPLA release the two Swiss hostages," Morson told

reporters, in reference to journalists Till Linker, 32, and Astrid Hollenstein, 26, who were also abducted by the SPLA in southern Sudan early last year and kept with Morson and his colleagues for some time.

Morson said that though their captors kept moving them from camp to camp, there was no doubt that they were inside Ethiopia, close to the Sudanese border, and that the authorities in Addis Ababa knew of their whereabouts.

"Our feeling as hostages was why the Ethiopians weren't getting us released... They knew we were in their country," he said.

Chinese journalists angry over attack by guards

PEKING (R) — Chinese journalists are getting angry over what they see as strong-arm tactics to hamper news gathering.

The Chinese Press Institute (CPI) called a special meeting to appeal for protection of media rights after security men roughed up a news photographer, the China Daily reported Saturday.

CPI Secretary-General Li Pu said Zhai Wei of the Peking Evening News had called a taxi for a woman who fainted in the snow outside the capital's Light Industry Exhibition Centre.

But security guards refused to let the taxi through the gates and snatched Zhai's camera when he started taking photographs of them.

When an official of the centre asked Zhai's editors not to publish his story, the evening news put it on the front page.

Mr. Li also told the China Daily

that in Changsha City, eight reporters were tailed by men in dark glasses after they investigated accusations that local officials were persecuting shop managers.

"We've come to the conclusion that the journalists... were reporting the truth and what they were doing should be praised and protected," Mr. Li told China Daily.

Small papers can be very vulnerable to powerful local officials. However, top reporters of the Communist Party People's Daily wield immense authority in any case they choose to investigate.

Norway to close airfields to East European flights

OSLO (R) — Norway will close two airfields vital for NATO air defences to Eastern European charter flights from next January because of spying, the Norwegian government has said Saturday.

Severe restrictions will also be introduced at four other international airfields, after the discovery that the charter flight, mostly from Bulgaria and Romania, were used for military spying, it said.

The Norwegian government issued a statement saying restrictions would apply "certain airlines", but did not name them. The Bulgarian charter firm, Balkan Airlines, and the Romanian

company Tarom, which fly to the airfields, will be affected.

State Secretary Nils Morten Udgard said Norway had proof that planes from Eastern European nations were using electronic equipment to spy on sensitive military installations in northern Norway.

A Defence Ministry spokesman told Reuters the decision to discriminate against certain charter firms had been taken in accordance with international aviation agreements.

The two airports to be closed to Eastern European firms are Bodoe, a major NATO air base, and Evenes, in northern Norway.

Pope stresses church authority over teachings

LIMA (R) — Pope John Paul, on his first night in Peru where social conditions have spawned one stream of controversial Liberation Theology, told priests and nuns they should not subordinate the Gospel to politics and ideology.

He used firm words to reaffirm the authority of the Roman Catholic Church hierarchy to define its social teaching.

Under floodlights in Lima's Central Square, the Pope told the nuns and priests that their followers wanted them to be obedient to the mandates of the church.

He said they had to avoid behaviour "that would make people think that double hierarchy or double magisterium (teaching authority) exist in the church."

Some Liberation Theologians, including Father Leonardo Boff of Brazil, have said that the church's teaching authority can spring from a community of faithful as well as from the church hierarchy.

Liberation Theology justifies political links between priests and left-wing groups seeking social and economic reform.

Gustavo Gutierrez, a Peruvian who is one of the founders of Liberation Theology, has used Marxist analysis to formulate a theology against social injustice.

The Pope, using some of the clearest language he has on this trip, told priests that their role was not to proclaim "passing ideologies" but the certainty of the Gospel.

"Do not permit any intent to secularise your religious life nor to embark on to socio-political projects that are alien to it," Pope John Paul said.

The church hierarchy in Peru is divided over forms of Liberation Theology. Some members support the incorporation of political analyses in Liberation Theology, others favour involvement in social activities, that do not incorporate political ideologies.

Soviets launch new satellite

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has launched the latest in its programme of Cosmos satellites. TASS news agency reported Saturday, and Western space experts said the orbit of the new spacecraft indicated it was for navigation.

The Cosmos-1627 satellite was launched Friday and carried "scientific instruments intended for the continuation of space research," TASS said.

Western experts said its orbit and inclination to the earth were almost identical to those of two satellites launched late last year and used as navigation aids by the Soviet Navy.

Pakistan bans opposition boycott news

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's military government has banned newspapers from reporting on the opposition boycott of general elections later this month, journalists said Saturday.

They told Reuters the ban was imposed through verbal orders — known here as "press advice" — conveyed to newspaper editors Friday night by government officials.

The orders coincided with a demand from the Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors (CPNE) for a removal of all press curbs to help promote free and impartial elections.

The 11-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) and some other groups have called for a boycott of the elections.

President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has barred political parties from contesting although individuals will be allowed to stand as independent candidates. Only indoor campaign meetings can be held.

The CPNE passed a resolution at a meeting here Friday criticising the press advice system. It also slammed a government move to deprive some newspapers of advertisements from state organisations.

"The continuation of press curbs negates the assurances of free and fair elections," it said.

The resolution said the press should be allowed to "perform its designated role in the service of free and fair elections."

Polling for a national assembly is due on Feb. 25 and for four provincial assemblies three days later.

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The convention, which calls on states to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture in territory under their jurisdiction will be open for signature at U.N. headquarters in New York from next Monday.

It will come into force when 20 states have ratified or acceded to it.

A subsidiary body of the commission has been working for four years on a draft convention defining the rights of children to special protection in order to grow up healthily in conditions of freedom and dignity.

Mr. Herndl said this was a priority issue for the commission, but he thought it would take one or two more years of discussion before the draft convention was completed.

Human Rights Commission to meet Monday

GENEVA (R) — Conditions in Iran, Afghanistan and some Central American countries are likely to figure prominently at the United Nations Human Rights Commission's annual session opening on Monday, according to a senior U.N. official.

But Kurt Herndl, assistant secretary-general for human rights, told a news conference Friday it was premature to single out countries where conditions were considered most serious.

The 43-member commission is the main U.N. body concerned with protection of human rights. Other specific cases expected to come up for review during the six-week session include Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Grenada, Kampuchea, Namibia (South West Africa), South Africa, Western Sahara and Arab territories occupied by Israel.

The commission will also have to decide what to do about a Western draft resolution held over from last year's session, accusing Poland's Communist authorities of continuing to restrict human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The commission by a narrow vote had deferred action on the draft, which proposed among other measures that the Polish situation be maintained on its agenda.

Other agenda issues include disappearances, torture of prisoners, summary and arbitrary executions, use of mercenaries, and conscientious objection to military service.

A working group of the commission last year completed drafting the text of a convention against torture and inhuman treatment that was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in Dec-

Stuntman buried near Niagara Falls

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario (R) — Stuntman Karel Soucek, killed in a high-diving stunt in Houston, Texas, was buried near the Niagara Falls he conquered in a barrel last July. Soucek's mother flew from Czechoslovakia for the funeral. It was also attended by New Yorker William Fitzgerald, who plunged over the falls in a barrel in 1961. The 37-year-old Soucek died last month after dropping 55 metres from the top of the Houston Astrodome in a barrel which spun out of control and crashed on the rim of the tank of water he set to land in. Soucek billed himself as the last of the Niagara daredevils after going over the falls in a cushioned steel barrel and emerging with just a few cuts. He was the eighth person to attempt the stunt and the fifth to survive.

Scientists say they are trying to discover whether an image resembling a monkey's face ringed by Mars could be evidence of some form of life. Their interest was aroused by two photographs taken in 1976 by the American Viking spacecraft, Richard Hoagland, a member of the 30-strong Berkeley-based team called the Mars Investigation Group has told reporters. He said the monkey-like apparition was about 1.6 kilometres long and the four objects surrounding it seemed to be some kind of mathematical relationship with each other. Hoagland said the patterns suggest an ancient ruin that could have been used to study the Sun — by stressed that he had no real idea what they were. "Is it a monkey? don't know what it is. That's the purpose of this exercise," he said.

Is Mars the planet of the apes?

Berkeley, California (R) — Scientists say they are trying to discover whether an image resembling a monkey's face ringed by Mars could be evidence of some form of life. Their interest was aroused by two photographs taken in 1976 by the American Viking spacecraft, Richard Hoagland, a member of the 30-strong Berkeley-based team called the Mars Investigation Group has told reporters. He said the monkey-like apparition was about 1.6 kilometres long and the four objects surrounding it seemed to be some kind of mathematical relationship with each other. Hoagland said the patterns suggest an ancient ruin that could have been used to study the Sun — by stressed that he had no real idea what they were. "Is it a monkey? don't know what it is. That's the purpose of this exercise," he said.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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BLIND OBEDIENCE IS SILLY

Neither vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
♦ 5
♦ K Q 9 8 3
♦ 5 3 2
♦ A K 7

WEST
♦ A Q 9 8 6 4 2
♦ 7 5
♦ A 8
♦ 6 4

EAST
♦ K J 10 7 3
♦ A
♦ 10 7 6 4
♦ 5 3 2

SOUTH
♦ Void
♦ J 10 6 4 2
♦ K Q J 9
♦ J 10 9 8

The bidding:
1 ♦ Dble 4 ♦ 5 ♣
Pass Pass Dble Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♣.

There is nothing more annoying at the bridge table than a partner who blithely ignores all your signals and goes ahead on his merry way oblivious to everything around him. Unless you consider the player who sees a signal in every play, even where none exists.

East's jump to four spades over the takeout double is a classic preemptive raise. However, South was too strong, both distributionally and in high cards, to be shut out. West passed because he wasn't sure whose hand it was, and East doubled on the strength of his ace of trumps. Even so, we are not sure

we would have sat for five hearts doubled with the West hand — five spades surely would not be expensive and could even be a good save.

West got his side out to a good start when he elected to lead the ace of diamonds rather than a spade. He reasoned that his partner probably had five spades for his jump, so the ace of spades wouldn't live. East followed with the four of diamonds, and West took this to mean his partner wanted a shift.

Now West proceeded to undo all the good he had done at trick one — he switched to the ace of spades. Declarer ruffed and forced out the ace of trumps, and then claimed the rest of the tricks for his contract.

East was correct in following with the four of diamonds to the first trick. At trick one you don't show suit preference when partner leads a card that is likely to win the trick; your duty is to advise him whether or not you like the suit he has led. That is not the same as a demand that he shift the attack!

West should realize that, since his partner doesn't have the king of diamonds (he would have encouraged with a high diamond if he had the monarch), the only chance for the defense was to find his partner with the trump ace. Therefore, he should have continued with a diamond at trick two. Now East can win the first trump and lead a third diamond, and West's ruff will scuttle the contract.